



# ***The Resonator***

**Official Newsletter of The Fair Lawn (NJ) Amateur Radio Club**

**Volume 8, Number 9**

**www.FairLawnARC.org**

**September 2023**

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## **From The President**

Dear FLARC Members:

We had another exciting month by being an extension of W1AW for the VOTA activities sponsored by ARRL. Many thanks to Ed WX2R, Van W2DLT and Jim W2JC for their efforts organizing this in-club and at-home event! Also, the North American QSO party took place at the club.

Looking into the future, we have the POW-MIA event on Friday, September 15th, being hosted by Ed WX2R.

On Saturday, September 16th, the NJQSO party will be run at the club.

As part of HAMSCI's scientific mission there will be the SEQP, Solar Eclipse QSO party on Saturday, October 14th, to take advantage of the eclipse of the moon passing over the sun (we'll be at 25%), to understand better the sun-ionosphere-earth relationships. This will be mostly a home QTH opportunity.

Please put the date on your calendar for the club's Annual Auction, the Friday after Thanksgiving, November 24th for a great, fun event!

Finally, finally, we will have the antennas repaired shortly. Many thanks to Paul W2IP for all the planning and activity to make this happen.

Looking forward to seeing you at the Tuesday and Friday night club openings.

73

KD2DRS Lee



**K4MIA/2 • W2NPT**



**The Jersey Devil  
NJ QSO Party**

**Remember:  
Ham Radio Is a Contact Sport!**

## Notable Hams

by Jim Jalil W2KNG

This column features notable hams both past and present. This installment will focus on a remarkable woman, Priscilla Presley, an actress and accomplished businesswoman; and yes, the wife of the late King of Rock and Roll — Elvis Presley.



**Priscilla Presley**

Priscilla Presley was born in 1945. Priscilla had a difficult childhood. Her father died in an airplane crash when she was only 6 months old. Three years later her mother married a career U.S. Air Force pilot, Col. Paul Beaulieu. The Beaulieu family moved quite often from military base to military base during Priscilla's childhood.

Priscilla was just 14 years old when she met Elvis at a military base in West Germany, where both Col. Beaulieu and Elvis were stationed. Apparently Elvis was thunderstruck when he met Priscilla and began to pursue her, to which her parents not unsurprisingly objected. However when Elvis promised never to keep her out late and was very respectful, they relented and allowed Priscilla to spend time with Elvis.

When Elvis's army enlistment ended and he went back to the U.S. Elvis and Priscilla kept in touch by telephone, although it would be two years before they saw each other again. When the Beaulieu family returned to the States, Priscilla was allowed to fly to Los Angeles and spend two weeks with Elvis on a number of conditions, including the condition that she be chaperoned at all times. Elvis was not quite so respectful to Priscilla's parents this time, breaking his promise and taking Priscilla to Las Vegas for the two week visit (unchaperoned).

At some point Elvis made it clear that he wished to marry Priscilla when she graduated from high school. Priscilla's parents finally acquiesced to the inevitable and allowed Priscilla to move to Memphis and finish high school there. She attended an all-girl Catholic high school and lived (supposedly) with Elvis' parents, although in reality she basically moved in with Elvis at Graceland.

Elvis and Priscilla did not marry right after Priscilla's high school graduation after all, although she did move into Graceland permanently. They lived together for a few years until RCA, with whom Elvis had a lucrative recording contract, thought having Elvis living with a younger woman with whom he was not married was not a good "look." RCA threatened to cancel Elvis' contract based on a "morals" clause in the contract. Under pressure from both Priscilla and RCA, Elvis relented and the couple was married on May 1, 1967. Their only daughter Lisa Marie was born in 1968. Sadly Lisa Marie passed away earlier this year (2023).



**Priscilla, Elvis and Lisa Marie**

Elvis and Priscilla were divorced in 1973, although by all accounts they remained close. Legend has it that after their divorce was finalized they left the courthouse holding hands.

Tragically Elvis Presley died in 1977. His father, Vernon Presley, was the primary Executor of the estate, which left everything to Lisa Marie. Vernon named Priscilla as successor Executor, and when Vernon died

Continued on next page.

## Notable Hams, continued

in 1979, Priscilla became one of the three Executors of the Presley Estate, along with the National Bank of Memphis and Joseph Hanks, Elvis's accountant.

Due to Elvis' extravagant lifestyle and bad investments, as well as Vernon's poor management, when Priscilla became the Executor of the Presley Estate it was valued at just \$1,000,000. To make matters worse, there was \$500,000 of unpaid real estate taxes due on Graceland and it was in the process of being sold. To further complicate matters "Colonel" Tom Parker, who had been Elvis' manager from the start, had bungled things for years – as well as taking an inordinate percentage of revenue and assigning copyrights and trademarks to himself. There were suits and counter-suits among the parties over all of this.

As if matters could not get any worse, in 1980 the IRS sued the Presley Estate for \$15 million in back taxes. To say the Estate was in a shambles is an understatement. In fact, the Estate was in dire circumstances and facing bankruptcy. That was when Priscilla's business sense and acumen began to shine.

Rather than sell Graceland, Priscilla decided to open Graceland as a tourist attraction. She settled litigation with "Col" Parker and got back valuable copyrights and trademarks he had appropriated. Priscilla set up a corporation called Elvis Presley Enterprises, Inc. to market the Elvis Presley songbook, image and "brand." Over the years she vigorously enforced the intellectual property rights to Elvis' image and music and helped push through landmark copyright and trademark legislation in the U.S.

Under Priscilla's leadership, Elvis Presley Enterprises, Inc. (which was owned 100% by Lisa Marie, honoring Elvis's wishes) grew to a value of well over \$100 million by the time Lisa Marie came of age in 1995. The corporation continues to grow and prosper. In 2005 Lisa Marie sold 85% of Elvis Presley Enterprises, Inc. to CSX, a media company and in turn CSX sold that 85% to another media company, Authentic Brands Group, in 2013. The remaining 15% is now owned by the Lisa Marie Presley Estate for the benefit of Elvis' grandchildren.

Today Elvis Presley Enterprises, Inc. is estimated to be valued at between \$400 million and \$500 million. This incredible success is due almost entirely to Priscilla Presley's strong leadership, business sense and vision.

In addition to managing the Presley Estate, Priscilla went on to a successful business and acting career. Along with Leslie Nielsen she starred in the very successful

Naked Gun series of films which are just as popular today as when they were first made.



Priscilla Presley and Leslie Nielsen in The Naked Gun

What may not be so well known is that Priscilla Presley was a ham radio operator. She was licensed as a Technician Plus in April 1990 and given the call **N6YOS**. The FCC issued the license under her maiden name, "Lou Lou" (not sure where that came from) Beaulieu. Previously she had been a Novice with the call sign **KW6IWA**. Priscilla was active throughout the 1990s but let her license lapse in 2000.



Priscilla Presley working SSB

At a Toyota Women's Conference in 2005 Priscilla expressed her love of ham radio, calling it "very addictive."

Priscilla Presley is truly a remarkable woman. She is much more than just the wife of the late Elvis Presley.

She is a shrewd and capable business woman, an accomplished actress and... a ham radio operator.

N6YOS is now held by another YL, who has nothing at all shown on her QRZ page other than name and address.



### Name Badges Update

As approved at our business meeting, *The Sign Man of Baton Rouge* is now the approved vendor of FLARC name badges.

The order form will appear on the Sign Man's site and orders can be taken.

<https://thesignman.com/>



### 2023 Dues Are Due

Dues for 2023 will be accepted by the club starting on December 2nd with the 2022 Annual Meeting. There are no changes to dues for the upcoming year. Cutoff date was March 31, 2023. But we'll still take it!

Please make checks payable to:  
"Fair Lawn Amateur Radio Club"  
and send them to:

Fair Lawn ARC  
– Attn: David KD2MOB  
10-10 20<sup>th</sup> Street  
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410

Please include a member application form with your check regardless of your member status.  
It can be found near the back of this newsletter.



### The Resonator Is Now Archived!

Ever wanted to search for something in *The Resonator*? Maybe a member profile. Perhaps a past Street Fair. Even who participated at Field Day in 2017.

Now you can. *The Resonator* has now been accepted as part of the Digital Library of Amateur Radio and Communications. DLARC is a project of the Internet Archive (the not-for-profit online library best known for *The Wayback Machine*.) DLARC is growing to be a massive online library of the past and present of ham radio and related communications. It is funded by a grant from Amateur Radio Digital Communications.

When you need to find something, go to:

<https://archive.org/details/flarc-resonator>

You can use the search "text contents" field to do a full-text search on all issues or click "Date Published" to see them sorted by publication date.

You know our little newsletter is cool.

Now a lot more hams around the world will as well.

### Get Direct With FLARC!

Here is a direct link to specific club info: just a click away!

<http://apparel.FairLawnARC.org>

<http://auction.FairLawnARC.org>

<http://blog.FairLawnARC.org>

<http://calendar.FairLawnARC.org>

<http://events.FairLawnARC.org>

<http://exams.FairLawnARC.org>

<http://facebook.FairLawnARC.org>

<http://news.FairLawnARC.org>

<http://swap.FairLawnARC.org>

<http://tech.FairLawnARC.org>

<http://youtube.FairLawnARC.org>

<https://groups.io/g/FairLawnARC>



### Online License Testing!

Are you looking to get your license or upgrade without leaving your home? All you need is a laptop computer with a video camera.

There are number of sites listed on [hamstudy.org/sessions](http://hamstudy.org/sessions). These folks will walk you through taking an exam online.

I have worked with both WB5QNG and AA7HW. If you have any questions, please contact me at [mStevenk2sab@gmail.com](mailto:mStevenk2sab@gmail.com)

73, Steven Boston K2SAB



# The Fair Lawn Amateur Radio

Why is FLARC New Jersey's Most Exciting Radio Club?

## Annual and Special Events



- Field Day
- Winter Field Day
- World Amateur Radio Day
- Portable Day
- Earth and Environmental Days
- Field Trips
- Club Exchanges
- Special Even
- Public Service Activities
- Public Events
- Ham fests and Auctions
- Foxhunts
- Contests
- Youth Activities and more

## There Is Something Every Night At FLARC!

Monday: Near and Far Net

Tuesday: DMR Net and Open House at the clubhouse

Wednesday: ARES/RACES Net

Thursday: Tech Net

Friday: Open House at the clubhouse or *Kawfee Tawk* Speaker Series (Monthly via Zoom)

Weekends: Open House at the clubhouse, POTA and other station activations, Contests, Foxhunts



## Special Interest Groups

- Portable Ops (POTA, SOTA, etc.)
- DX: Chase the rare ones
- Digital Voice: DMR and other modes
- FT8: Plus, other WSJT modes
- Satellite: Also, for weather interests
- Monitoring: SWL and other listening
- Contesting
- EMCOMM
- Radio Direction Finding
- Raspberry pi, Arduino



## Plus:

- A five-position operating station clubhouse
- An active repeater—W2NPT linked with NJ2BS.
- New antennas on the roof
- Monthly VE testing
- An award-winning newsletter
- Monthly speaker programs
- Educational programs and activities
- Active in-person and social networking
- An extensive video education archive

## That is Why FLARC Is the Most Exciting Club Around!

Come join us in-person or via Zoom for more activities, speakers, and projects!

[www.fairlawnarc.org](http://www.fairlawnarc.org)



**SAVE THE DATE!**  
**HELP OPERATE!**  
**We will operate as K4MIA/2**



**POW/MIA RECOGNITION DAY SPECIAL EVENT STATION**  
**Friday, September 15<sup>th</sup>**  
**1PM - Midnight EDT**

For info or to volunteer, contact Ed at [WX2R@ARRL.net](mailto:WX2R@ARRL.net)



**NJ QSO PARTY**

**Saturday, September 16<sup>th</sup>**

**Noon until Midnight EDT**

**Contact Van W2DLT at [vanw2dlit@yahoo.com](mailto:vanw2dlit@yahoo.com) for more details.**

FLARC / W2NPT has won many awards  
over the past years for our outstanding  
scores in this contest, where WE are the  
station everyone else wants to contact.

With your help and participation, we won't spoil our record !



**SAVE THE DATE!!**  
**THE GREAT FLARC AUCTION**  
Friday Night after Thanksgiving-- **NOVEMBER 24, 2023**  
**For Registration, Information and Rules/Regulations**

<https://auction.fairlawnarc.org/>

Sellers are FREE if you pre-register online. Also includes one free non buyer admission.

Breeze through the line at the door by reserving your selling space online and listing your items in advance! Save money. Save time. Pre-register!

**FAIR LAWN  
SENIOR CENTER  
11-05 GARDINER RD.  
FAIR LAWN, NJ 07410**

An evening of fun and good deals!

**Your starting auctioneer-- Pete, W2HP!!**

**Auction Begins at 6:30 PM Sharp**

Doors Open 4:30 PM for Sellers and 5:30 PM for Buyers.

**Buyers General Admission \$5.00**

*THE FINE PRINT: Not A Pre-Registered Seller? Registration and Item Listing Fee is \$5.00 including one free non buyer admission. All others (e.g. seller's helpers) pay the general admission fee.*

Seller's Commission - 15% of Sales Up To \$300 per item.

**KJI Electronics Will Be There!!**

Talk in 145.470MHz Repeater (W2NPT) Offset: -600KHz, PL: 167.9Hz

Free Parking, Handicapped Accessible

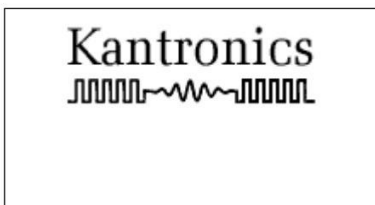
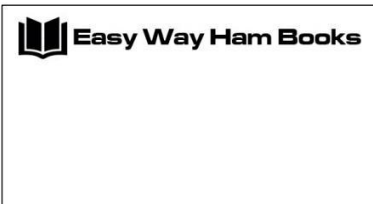
Food and Refreshments will be available.

**Questions:** please call: 201-791-3841 and leave your name, number, and a short message. Message or E-Mail: [w2npt@arrl.net](mailto:w2npt@arrl.net) or [FairLawnARC@yahoo.com](mailto:FairLawnARC@yahoo.com)





## A Thanks To All Our 2023 Hamfest Sponsors!



*Sponsors as of 25 April*

**The Club** Fair Lawn ARC is the fastest growing ham club around, with five operating positions in a permanent clubhouse. Visitors and guests are always welcome. The club is open every Friday night, except when there is a Kawfee Tawk scheduled, from NLT 6:30 PM. Business meetings are the first Friday of the month at 7:30PM.

#### 2023 Officers, Committees and Assignments

President	Lee Smith	KD2DRS
Vice President		
Treasurer	David Gotlib	KD2MOB
Secretary	Jim Jalil	W2KNG
Trustee	Fred Wawra	W2ABE
Trustee	Brian Cirulnick	KD2KLN
Trustee	Judith Shaw	KC2LTM
Field Day	Noel Pagan Steve Wraga	W2MSA WA2BYX
Member Services Health & Welfare	Judith Shaw	KC2LTM
Marketing	Nomar Vizcarrondo Jim Cooper	NP4H W2JC
Program	[open]	
Video/YouTube	Thom Guida	W2NZ
Social Media	Brian Duddy	N2BTD
	Thom Guida	W2NZ
	Dave Marotti	NK2Q
Photographer	Giovanni Lucero	K2GIO
Community Relations	Gene Ottenheimer	WO2W
	Dave Gotlib	KD2MOB
	Ed Efchak	WX2R
Hamfest	Gene Ottenheimer Nomar Vizcarrondo	WO2W NP4H
Auction	[open]	
Education	Bill Kelly	NB1LL
	Earle "Skip" Barker	KD2BRV
	Paul Brennan	N6FB
Net Scheduler	Brian Cirulnick	KD2KLN
Contests	Lowell Vant Slot	W2DLT
FLARC Historian	Fred Belghaus	KR2H [W2AAB]
Webmaster	Jim Cooper	W2JC
Technical	Paul Cornett	W2IP
	Jim Cooper	W2JC
	Fred Wawra	W2ABE
RACES/ARES Director	Dave Gotlib	KD2MOB
RACES/ARES Liaison	Steve Wraga	WA2BYX
Newsletter Editor	Jim Jalil	W2KNG
Newsletter Publisher	Jim Cooper	W2JC
Quartermaster	Brian Cirulnick	KD2KLN
W2NPT Trustee	Paul Cornett	W2IP
NK2H Trustee	Ed Efchak	WX2R

President serves as ex officio to all committees

## Want a Call Sign License Plate?

Amateur Radio (Ham operators) license plates may be purchased for a \$15 fee, for passenger vehicles, but not for commercial vehicles or motorcycles. (Applicants must be licensed by the Federal Communications Commission.)

Call MVC at 609.292.6500 or (toll free in NJ) 888.486.3339 to request an application.

The club has applications from time to time. If you would like an application, visit the "contact us" page, and we'll get one out to you.. or find the form and detailed instructions at:

<https://www.state.nj.us/mvc/pdf/vehicles/SP-23.pdf>



## Letters:

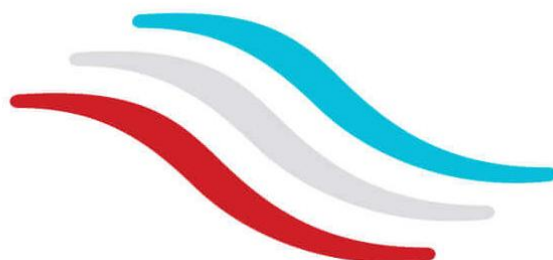
### A New Addition to *The Resonator*

The editor has received a lot of nice notes, letters and comments about this newsletter and the club in general. We have not published them in the past but going forward we will at least try.

#### Here are the grounds rules:

- Please keep all comments as brief and succinct as possible.
- No personal attacks.
- No political rants.
- No comments promoting violence, racism, religious intolerance, vulgarity, obscenity, or other such discourteous behavior.
- The Editor reserves the right to exclude any comments that violate our guidelines and may subject the writer to further disciplinary action by the club.





# FlexRadio



Hidetsugu Yagi's 130th Birthday Google Doodle

## Follow FLARC ON THE WEB

**Facebook:** <http://facebook.FairLawnARC.org>

**Twitter:** @FairLawnARC

**Blog:** <http://blog.FairLawnARC.org>

**Youtube:** <http://youtube.FairLawnARC.org>

**Website:** <http://FairLawnARC.org>

## SIG Group Participation as of August 27, 2023

Here is an update on the roster of Special Interest Groups...many groups have increased in size during the last month. About 45% of all members have joined at least one group.

EMCOMM	11
Contesting	14
Digital Voice	32
Monitoring	27
DX	19
FT8	24
Satellite	20
Portable Ops	49
Radio Astronomy	2
Raspberry pi	8
Direction Finding	6
<b>FLARC General</b>	<b>189</b>

Sign up for a group... or ...  
why not start one?

Contact [webmaster@FairLawnARC.org](mailto:webmaster@FairLawnARC.org)  
if you would like to start a new  
Special Interest Group.



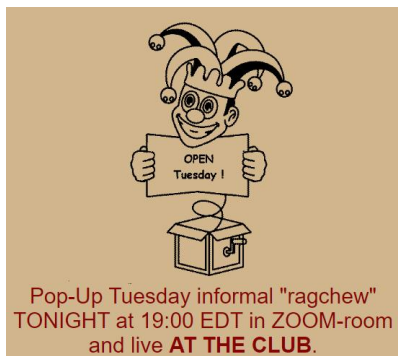
# The Clubhouse Is Open Four Fridays In September!!

Date	Clubhouse Status
September 1	OPEN
September 8	CLOSED – Business Meeting at Fair Lawn <b>Senior</b> Center
September 15	OPEN
September 22	OPEN
September 29	OPEN



**Pop-Up Tuesdays are now in-person at the club  
as well as in the Zoom-room.**

The club will follow all borough COVID-19 requirements for these events.





## AMATEUR RADIO TESTING BY THE FAIR LAWN AMATEUR RADIO CLUB

On September 16, 2023 the Fair Lawn Amateur Radio Club will continue amateur radio test sessions on a modified basis.

These sessions will be held at the **Fair Lawn Amateur Radio Club**.

The location is at 10-10 20th Street, Fair Lawn, NJ

The session starts at 9:15 AM.

A document will be provided to you prior to the date to indicate the time assigned to you.

You must have it with you to take the test.

Prior to Testing:

Send an email to [wo2w@arri.net](mailto:wo2w@arri.net) requesting to book your spot.

**PRE-REGISTRATION IS REQUIRED - NO WALK-INS ACCEPTED.**

Upon Arrival:

You must have a government issued ID such as a valid driver's license or passport, a filled out Form 605, and **3 filled out copies of the FCC CSCE form**.

Please Bring With You:

You **MUST** bring and **WEAR** personal PPE items including a face mask.

2 pens and 2 pencils. None will be provided to you, due to possible virus transmission.

Your FRN number, and (if licensed) a copy of your ham license or a valid CSCE (Certificate of Successful Completion Exam).

Additionally, the **\$15.00 exam fee**. This is payable in cash (exact amount is a must).

For information and scheduling, please contact:

Gene/WO2W

[WO2W@arri.net](mailto:WO2W@arri.net)

Visit our website at [www.FairLawnARC.org](http://www.FairLawnARC.org) and <http://bit.ly/FLARC-Testing>

## Vast Archive of FLARC Activities and Info

Members are reminded that we have a large archive of YouTube videos of our previous many years of Kawfee Tawk™ presentations, which cover many aspects of ham radio. Our mostly unsung hero club videographer, Thom W2NZ, has spent thousands of hours of his own time creating really professional quality videos of these 167 presentations. Visit our club YouTube page and you will see all of them listed on the main page, at <http://youtube.FairLawnARC.org>

Another large and rather unused archive is that of our seven years of the club newsletter, The Resonator. They provide a nice historical record of the many activities of FLARC over the years, as well as lots of useful info about ham radio and electronics. The entire archive is at <http://newsletters.FairLawnARC.org>

And don't forget the FILES area of our groups.io website, where useful and important info is saved:

<https://fairlawnarc.groups.io/g/main/files>

## Renew Your ARRL Dues... Send Free Money to FLARC!

The ARRL has a great program to support affiliated clubs in that it sends part of your dues back to the club if you renew through the club.

So... when you get your ARRL renewal, send both your check and your renewal application to David KD2MOB, our trusty Treasurer, who will take care of getting your renewal to Newington and a fat check for \$5.00 back to FLARC.

Nothing can be simpler...  
you just have to remember!!

*Print and use the  
form on page 41  
of this issue of*

**The Resonator**



## Club Apparel — Get Them While They're **RED**!

Club apparel is always in vogue. Red is always "in" and your club friends all have them... you *want* a shirt or jacket for the next FLARC event! Great for Field Day!

Don't forget.... they're easy to order.

Go to [www.hamthreads.com](http://www.hamthreads.com)

or visit <http://apparel.FairLawnARC.org>

**Check out the item selection that is posted on the FLARC website (with pictures and prices).** Order the shirts or other items you want with either the regular FLARC logo or the still-cool 60th anniversary logo. Note: **RED** is the primary and preferred club standard shirt color.

And why not WEAR your nice red shirt when you come to the club, especially for meetings and events.



It's easy to spot FLARC members  
with their red club shirts !

## Ham Radio Is Contagious And It Won't Make You Sick!!

### 2023 FLARC Nets On The W2NPT Repeater:

*Near and Far Net Mondays at 8PM*

*W2NPT and NJ2BS Repeaters*



**Special Note:** As non-profit, the IRS now requires that we disclose annually the use of paid lobbyists to our members and indicate approximately what percentage of their dues goes toward that. 0% of your dues payment will be used by the club to directly pay a lobbyist firm to lobby on behalf of all our members regarding pending legislation that impacts our hobby.



**NEWHAMS.INFO**

Training, information, and encouragement for new amateur radio operators.

<https://newhams.info/>

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### BEQUEATHS AND DONATIONS

Planned gifts usually imply the family donation of amateur equipment to the club when someone has become a Silent Key. But it can be more. Club members might consider making a gift through a will or trust; gifts that help provide lifetime income to the club. Consult with your lawyer, estate planner or tax advisor if you feel such a gift is worthy.

Thanks!  
for your  
Support!!

**This is YOUR club.... Be a part of it !!**

### About The Club

*The Resonator* is published monthly and is the official (and only) newsletter of The Fair Lawn Amateur Radio Club. FLARC was established in 1956 and has met continuously since inception. **The club is sponsored by the Borough of Fair Lawn.** The club meets every Friday, except when a *Kawfee Tawk* is scheduled, at 6PM at the club station in The Fair Lawn Community Center, 10-10 20th Street, Fair Lawn, NJ. Business meetings are the first Friday of the month at 7:30 PM at the club, and on Zoom.

Visitors **ARE ALWAYS** welcome at our meetings.

FLARC operates the W2NPT repeater (145.470- PL 167.9) located high atop the Community Center. The analog repeater is open to all amateurs for use without restrictions.

The club has nearly two hundred paid members.

Dues are currently \$25 per year;  
\$20 for new members.

For more information, please see our website, at  
<http://membership.FairLawnARC.org>

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**FAIR LAWN'S  
COMMUNICATIONS CENTER!**  
***With Our Antennas On The Roof!***



## Blood Donors Needed In This Time Of Emergency

The Red Cross and related organizations are in great need for blood donations since most corporate blood drives have been cancelled. This has become acute recently.

### [Communitybloodservices.com](https://communitybloodservices.com)

has a network of offices open during the week and would really welcome folks making appointments to donate blood.



Dear fellow Amateur Radio Operators,

The American Red Cross (ARC) in New Jersey is working on a project where Amateur Radio Operators (HAMs) would support Red Cross internal emergency communications during a disaster. Red Cross sites can be shelters, warehouses, points of distribution, family reunification centers, community reception centers, and other sites where the Red Cross is supporting disaster response and recovery missions.

We are seeking HAMs to support these sites as a backup for conventional communications that may fail during a disaster. This work is in direct support of safety of life and protection of property (47 CFR § 97.403).

Currently, we are only looking for names of operators who would be interested in helping and their location within the state. The how will come after we know the who.

We are looking for HAMs to work as partners, either as an individual or with an organized group (club, ARES, RACES). We are not looking to take anyone away from their other committed roles that they would perform for their communities.

We have split the state into three territories, North-Central-South, each containing seven counties, with communications being provided within the territories and the state.

The Red Cross will provide free disaster training to better understand what we are doing, as well as drills and exercises. Your commitment will be to attend training, drills, and exercises when you are able to and based on your ability to participate at the time that a disaster strikes.

If you are interested in helping or learning more about this opportunity to use your amateur radio license in support of emergency communications in New Jersey, please fill out the form, at the link below.

73, ARC Assist Committee

Ed K2BED • Mike KC2UOA • Peter S, not yet licensed • Bill NB1LL

Form is at <https://forms.office.com/r/tqmB8cBV3F>

## FLARC August 18, 2023 VE Testing Results

With VE testing back on schedule, Gene W02W reports the following results:

Name	Call	License Earned
Vincenzo Vollero	KE2BUJ	Technician
Nazia Ozair	KE2BUB	Technician

Testing for next month will be at the Fair Lawn Recreation Center - with "Covid Restrictions."

See page 12 of this Resonator copy, and also the FLARC website for the latest details.

## Ten Special Interest Groups [SIGs] Already Formed: Any Others?

A new SIG—Radio Direction Finding—has started under the tutelage of Bob KD2BKD. Club interest continues to grow in the SIGs.

Another recently formed SIG is for those interested in Raspberry Pi and Arduino projects, but now includes DoItYourself (DIY)/Makers kit building, 3D printing and similar topics – also managed by KD2BKD.

A list of all of the current SIGs is shown on page 6.

Other possible groups, from the member survey, include:

- *Radio Propagation*
- *Antennas and how they work*
- *Ham radio software*
- *Technical assistance to club members*

Anyone interested in leading any of these groups...?

Please contact [webmaster@FairLawnARC.org](mailto:webmaster@FairLawnARC.org)



The Westchester Emergency Communications Association  
Box 831 Sleepy Hollow, NY 10591  
[www.weca.org](http://www.weca.org)

## Entry Level Ham Radio License Class This Fall!

**2023 In-Person and Zoom Classes start Tuesday evening, September 12<sup>th</sup>**

Have you ever thought about becoming an Amateur Radio "Ham" operator? Here is a great opportunity to learn about Ham radio and to study for your FCC license with seasoned Ham radio operators as your teachers and mentors!

The Westchester Emergency Communications Association (WECA: [www.weca.org](http://www.weca.org)) is proud to sponsor a **free** Technician Class License course, **in-person** at the Westchester Fire Training Center, 4 Dana Road, Valhalla, NY 10595\*\* and also **on Zoom**. Take your first steps and join the exciting world of Amateur Radio. Enjoy talking to other Amateur Radio Operators, near and far! Want to experiment with new technologies that utilize computers interfaced with radios? Would you like to join forces with county government and local volunteer organizations as Amateur Radio Operators for Emergency Communications assistance and Public Service events? Take your first steps by joining us for this interactive course taught by a team of knowledgeable Amateur Radio Operators with a passion for their subjects.

*You can get an Amateur Radio Technician FCC license by passing a 35-question multiple-choice examination. **No Morse code test** is required! The exam covers basic regulations, operating practices, and electronics theory, with a focus on VHF and UHF communications. All information needed to pass the test will be covered in this course.*

The required text is the "ARRL Ham Radio License Manual 5<sup>th</sup> Edition". The book includes all questions in the test pool and access to on-line practice tests. An accompanying text, "ARRL's Tech Q&A 8<sup>th</sup> Edition" may be helpful, but is not necessary. These are available from:

- ARRL, <https://home.arrl.org/action/Store/Product-Details/productId/2003373064>  
860-594-0200
- Gene, KJI Electronics, Cedar Grove, NJ, Call or text him at 973-571-1930
- Amazon, [www.amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com) Be **sure** to order the correct editions.

Please obtain the license manual and begin reading.

**Classes will start on Tuesday evening, September 12<sup>th</sup>** and run for nine weeks mostly on Tuesday evenings from 7-9:15 PM. FCC license testing is available at various locations (typically \$15 test fee). If you or someone you know would like to **become an FCC licensed Radio Amateur**, please contact me by email at [Education@WECA.org](mailto:Education@WECA.org) so I can register you and provide additional information. All are welcome to attend who wish to gain knowledge of amateur radio even if you do not expect to take the test. Licensed amateurs who would like to brush up on the subjects covered are also welcome.

**Larrie Sutliff W2UL**

**WECA Education Director**

\*\* Classroom students: We enter the Fire Training Center through the rear door (the front door is typically locked/no parking). From Route 9A, with the Hawthorne Home Depot at your back, proceed East on Dana Road about 2/10 of a mile, past 4 Dana Road, and turn right on Walker Road. Park in the long lot on the right and go down the outdoor stairway, pass the trailer, turn right (twice) and enter through the outside door for Classroom #3. Handicapped access is available at the training level- just park in front and use the security phone or call me on 732-693-4504.





The Westchester Emergency Communications Assn.  
Box 831 Sleepy Hollow, NY 10591

[www.weca.org](http://www.weca.org)

2024

## Amateur Extra Ham Radio Class!

WECA will be conducting a **free** Amateur Extra FCC license exam preparatory class that will run for ten weeks **starting on Tuesday, January 9<sup>th</sup>** and on **Tuesday nights thereafter from 7-9:15 PM in-person** at the Westchester Fire Training Center, 4 Dana Road in Valhalla, NY 10595\*\* and via **Zoom**. VE test sessions are available in the area and at the FTC (\$15 testing fee).

Please join us for this **free** interactive course taught by a team of knowledgeable Amateur Radio Operators from WECA. Instructors will be Amateur Extras or others who have special knowledge of specific subject areas. The class will review the test pool questions and answers and provide explanations of the accompanying concepts. There are >700 questions in the pool: 50 test questions; 37 correct (74%) to pass. **All are welcome to attend** who wish to gain additional knowledge of amateur radio subjects even if you do not expect to take the test or do not hold an amateur license.

### Texts:

1. ARRL Extra Class License Manual 12<sup>th</sup> Edition w/link to Practice Exam Software
2. ARRL Extra Q&A 5<sup>th</sup> Edition

Both are available from ARRL at:

<https://home.arrl.org/action/Store/Product-Details/productId/120286>

<https://home.arrl.org/action/Store/Product-Details/productId/120287>

or from Gene W2KJI at KJI Electronics, Cedar Grove, NJ on 973-571-1930;

Gene is a reputable local ham radio dealer, or from

Amazon- Be very sure to order the correct editions.

1. Please purchase the license manual and begin reading as soon as possible.
2. The Q&A has answers and brief explanations for all pool questions- a worthwhile investment.

### Conduct of Training:

Subjects include: FCC regulations, operating procedures and practices, radio propagation, electrical principles, practical circuit components and design, modulation, emissions, antenna design, transmission lines and safety. Hands-on practical on-air HF exercises are included.

Each class will have an instructor/facilitator who will be knowledgeable about the subject area and will involve others who can make contributions. If you have an area of strong interest and expertise that you can share with the group, please let me know.

If you would like to upgrade to Amateur Extra, please contact me by email at [Education@WECA.org](mailto:Education@WECA.org) so I can register you and provide additional information.

**Larrie Sutliff W2UL**

**WECA Education Director**

\*\* If you haven't been to the FTC before, you need to know that we enter through the rear door (the front door is typically locked/no parking). From Route 9A, with the Hawthorne Home Depot at your back, proceed East on Dana Road about 2/10 of a mile, past 4 Dana Road, and turn right on Walker Road. Park in the long lot on the right and go down the outdoor stairway, pass the trailer and enter through the glass doors. Classroom #3 is down the hall to the right. Handicapped access is available at the training level- just park in front and use the security phone or call me on 732-693-4504.

**FTC Closing Weather Number: 914-231-1615**





The Westchester Emergency Communications Assn.  
Box 831 Sleepy Hollow, NY 10591  
[www.weca.org](http://www.weca.org)  
2024

## Amateur General Ham Radio Class!

WECA will be conducting its annual **free** preparatory class for the Amateur General FCC exam this spring **in-person** at the Valhalla Fire Training Center 4 Dana Road in Valhalla, NY 10595 **and via Zoom**. The class will run for nine weeks **starting Tuesday evening March 12<sup>th</sup> from 7-9:15 PM**. Subsequent classes will be on Tuesday evenings per the schedule below. Ref. [www.weca.org](http://www.weca.org). Holders of the General license are permitted many additional frequency privileges including access to all HF bands.

Please join us for this free interactive course taught by a team of knowledgeable Amateur Radio Operators from WECA. Instructors will be Amateur Extra and General Class license holders or others who have special knowledge of specific subject areas. The class will review the test pool questions and answers and provide explanations of the accompanying concepts. All are welcome to attend who wish to gain additional knowledge of amateur radio even if you do not expect to take the test or have a license.

### Texts:

1. **The ARRL General Class License Manual 10<sup>th</sup> Edition** (includes access to on-line practice)
2. **The ARRL General Q&A Manual 7<sup>th</sup> Edition** (Includes explanations for all questions.)

Both are available from ARRL at:

<https://home.arrl.org/action/Store/ProductDetails/productId/2009476073> or from:

Gene W2KJI at KJI Electronics, Cedar Grove, NJ: 973-571-1930;

Gene is a reputable local ham radio dealer or from:

Amazon- Be very sure to order the correct editions.

1. **Please purchase the License Manual and begin reading as soon as possible.**
2. **The Q&A manual is also very helpful, but not required.**

### Syllabus & Schedule:

3/12	Tuesday	Ch 1	The General Class License & Ham Radio
		Ch 2	Procedures and Practices
3/19	Tuesday	Ch 3	Rules and Regulations
3/26	Tuesday	Ch 4	Components and Circuits
4/2	Tuesday	Ch 5	Radio Signals and Equipment
4/9	Tuesday	Ch 1-5	Exercise: HF Station Install, Practice Net, Review
4/16	Tuesday	Ch 6	Digital Modes
4/23	Tuesday	Ch 7	Antennas
4/30	Tuesday	Ch 8	Propagation
5/7	Tuesday	Ch 9	Electrical and RF Safety, Review
5/9	Thursday		VE Test Session

### **FTC Closing Weather Number: 914-231-1615 (Zoom conducted even if FTC closes)**

Each class will have an instructor/facilitator who will be knowledgeable about the subject area and will involve others who can make contributions. If you would like to upgrade to Amateur General, please contact me by email at [Education@WECA.org](mailto:Education@WECA.org) so I can register you and provide additional information.

Larrie Sutliff/ W2UL      WECA Education Director

## More amateur radio license classes

Subject: [SNJEMCOM] HAM RADIO CLASSES FORMING

Two Amateur Radio Licensing Courses are forming:

- Extra Level - 2 days
  - Saturday & Sunday September 16 & 17  
from 8 am to 5 pm at
  - Fairfield NJ American Red Cross office,  
209 Fairfield Road  
Fairfield, NJ 07004
- Technician Level - 2 days
  - Saturday & Sunday October 21 & 22  
from 8 am to 5 pm at
  - Tinton Falls NJ American Red Cross office,  
1540 West Park Ave.  
Tinton Falls, NJ 07712

For more details and registration, contact

**NB1LL@arrl.net**  
<mailto:NB1LL@arrl.net>

**Remember:**  
**Ham Radio Is a Contact Sport!**



## 2023 Upcoming FLARC Sanctioned Activity CALENDAR

Friday	September 15th	POW/MIA Commemoration Day	(Clubhouse)
Saturday	September 16th	NJ QSO Party	(Clubhouse)
Saturday	October 14th	Solar Eclipse QSO Party	(Clubhouse and home QTHs)
Sunday	October 15th	River Road Street Fair	(Tentative)

If in doubt about any event, consult calendar at <https://fairlawnarc.groups.io/g/main/calendar>

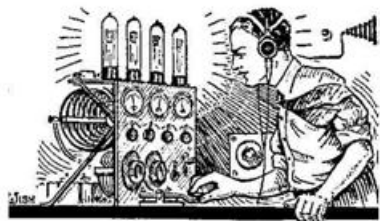


Image from May, 1926 QST, courtesy ARRL

## **The Way We Were**

**By Fred Belghaus KR2H [ex W2AAB]**

### **The Radio Station in Wayne, New Jersey**

#### **That Fought in Two Wars – Part 2**

By 1939, the CBS shortwave station W2XE in Wayne, New Jersey was growing in audience, status, and influence, and the brass at CBS were determined to continue moving it in that direction. In January of that year, the F.C.C. launched hearings into radio broadcasting's Network operations. Testimonies were heard from various CBS personnel, including Frederick A. Willis, Assistant to CBS President William S. Paley. Willis provided a summary of current operations of their shortwave station, W2XE, and their increasing commitment to the station's international audience. [32]

Willis reported that in addition to carrying CBS Network programming on the Wayne station and the CBS shortwave outlet W3XAU (Philadelphia), they were allowing other domestic shortwave stations to re-broadcast their programming. Named were W1XK (shortwave outlet of WBZ-WBZA Boston-Springfield) and W1XAL (Boston). In addition, they had received re-broadcast requests from stations in Norway, Cuba, Brazil and Mexico, and that these requests were under consideration. He also reported that CBS had increased its budgetary commitment to their shortwave operations for 1939 to \$93,000, an increase of \$50,000 over their 1938 allotment. [33] In 2023 dollars, \$93,000 would be equivalent to more than \$2 Million. [34]

#### **Power Grab?**

In early May 1939, and as part of a government reorganization plan, President Franklin D. Roosevelt announced his intention to establish a centralized agency in the White House to ultimately control international shortwave broadcasting, in an effort to counter propaganda from totalitarian nations in Europe. The new agency would be called the Federal Security Agency, to be placed under the authority of the newly created Office of Education, which replaced the National Emergency Council. [35] If President F.D.R. was good at anything, he was certainly good at expanding government power by creating new bureaucracies.

It was no secret, however, that the 14 privately-owned American shortwave broadcasters were overwhelmingly opposed to the establishment of a government-run international shortwave station, as well as centralized government control of program content. The F.C.C., meanwhile, had changed its rules lifting the existing restrictions on commercial advertising by domestic international broadcasters, provided that the products advertised were already being sold in international markets, with a particular emphasis on products sold in South America. [36] This was clearly an effort on the government's part to sweeten the deal of centralized control of international broadcasting by the White House. It was also no secret that Roosevelt still wanted a government-run shortwave station, and seemed determined to get one, one way or another.

Other rules changes mandated by the F.C.C. was a new minimum power requirement of 50,000 Watts and the use of beam antennas by all existing shortwave broadcasters. Shortwave broadcasters knew that this measure would result in a considerable increase in capital investment, especially since all but one shortwave broadcaster was operating with lower power. A list of current domestic shortwave stations was included in an accompanying article, revealing that the CBS Wayne station, W2XE, was using only 10,000 Watts. The only station meeting and exceeding the 50,000 Watt requirement was W2XAF, operated by General Electric in Schenectady, New York, with a power of 100,000 Watts. [37]

In response to the F.C.C. ruling about commercial advertising on shortwave stations, but with limitations on the type of programming that would permit such advertising, the industry reacted swiftly and negatively.

Continued on next page.



## The Way We Were, continued.

Fearing censorship by the government, they argued that such a move would violate the Commission's own Communications Act of 1934, which prohibits censorship, but the Commission was dismissive of this charge. Despite calls from the National Association of Broadcasters (N.A.B.) to re-open the proceedings, the F.C.C. responded that it was unlikely to reconsider its position, but that individual questions about the ruling would be addressed on a case-by-case basis. Further reaction by domestic shortwave broadcasters included threats that many of them would either turn in their licenses for cancellation or simply not renew them. [38]

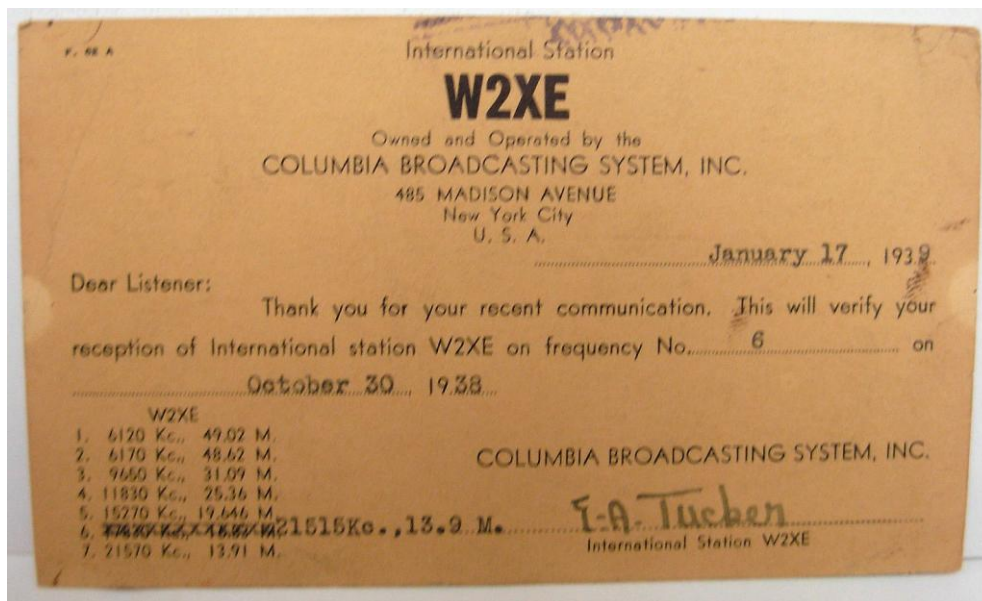
Adding to their objections, stations balked at the new ruling requiring that they operate with a minimum of 50,000 Watts as of July 1<sup>st</sup>, 1940, complaining that the estimated cost of complying with this ruling would amount to an additional expense of about \$100,000 for each transmitter and its related equipment, and that these costs outweighed any possible additional revenue they might obtain from being able to advertise on shortwave. [39] To get some perspective on the additional \$100,000 cost per transmitter in 1939 dollars, and based on a 40-fold increase in cost due to inflation in 2023 dollars, it would have cost an additional \$4 Million *for each transmitter* at each shortwave station. No wonder they objected to the F.C.C. rules change!

Further angering the shortwave broadcasters was the fact that the ruling required that programming only be those promoting "good will," and "American culture," without defining exactly what was meant by those terms, and that the Commission made its rulings *without first holding a hearing*, as it is required to do. The ruling was made with five of the seven commissioners present, and the vote was unanimous. The industry opinion was that the government was no longer considering shortwave broadcasting to be an "experimental" activity, but a commercial one, and that program content was now to be controlled by the government. [40] The N.A.B., meanwhile, called for additional hearings before the F.C.C. regarding these rules changes. [41]

## W2XE Continues Growth

In mid-May, the CBS shortwave station W2XE in Wayne announced that it had expanded its foreign language broadcasts to Latin America to include French, German, and Italian programming, in addition to Spanish and Portuguese. The additional languages were added effective May 15, 1939, and marked the station's second anniversary of broadcasting to Latin America. Originally, the Latin American program section consisted of only two persons, but now it had grown to seventeen. [42]

There are a few artifacts from the CBS shortwave station in Wayne, and we will show them later in this article. But first, here's this QSL card from station W2XE dated 1939, addressed to a shortwave listener. Although the address on the card is the CBS Headquarters office at 485 Madison Avenue, New York City, the actual location of the station was, of course, Wayne, New Jersey.





## The Way We Were, continued.

### Censorship Again

The unfriendly drama between the F.C.C. and the nation's shortwave broadcasters continued in July of 1939. N.A.B. President Neville Miller issued a strongly worded salvo at the Commission for its rules changes taking effect on August 1 of that year, which would effectively give the government the authority to control program content. The F.C.C. dismissed the N.A.B. complaint, but agreed to grant a hearing to the American Civil Liberties Union (A.C.L.U.), whose objections were the same as the N.A.B.'s, but less strident. The hearing was put off until later in the month. Four representatives from CBS would attend that hearing: Harry Butcher, Frederic Willis, Paul Porter and A.B. Chamberlain. [43]

In explosive news, the F.C.C. announced at the opening of its July 14<sup>th</sup> hearing that "the purported 'censorship' provision would be suspended pending consideration of the evidence presented at the hearing," further assuring broadcasters that they had no intention of setting up a "board of censors." N.A.B. President Neville Miller was closely questioned by Commissioner Frederick I. Thompson regarding his strongly worded protests on the issue. Thompson also criticized Miller for not informing all members of the N.A.B. nor their Board of Directors about his letter to the F.C.C. concerning the censorship issue, but only informing eight individuals from stations that he notified by letter, and that those notified were not individual members of the Association. Although Miller "regretted" the incident, he stood upon his rights to express his concerns in behalf of the stations to be affected. Evidently, the objections expressed by the A.C.L.U. carried greater weight than Miller's with the F.C.C. Further hearings were scheduled later to address other issues involving changes to the Commission's rules. [44]

Interestingly, one day before the F.C.C. hearing, and its announcement to suspend the censorship proposal, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives on July 13<sup>th</sup> by Rep. Corcoran of Missouri to kill the "censorship" rule by the F.C.C. In addition, the bill further sought to do away with any requirements that would "have the effect of limiting broadcasts to service of which will reflect the culture of the United States or promote international good will, understanding or cooperation." [45] Government control would ultimately later become a reality anyway once the United States was at war, as will be shown later in this article.

Meanwhile, the CBS standard AM broadcast outlet WABC suffered a fire at its transmitter facility on July 10<sup>th</sup>, partially destroying its switching apparatus, and taking it off the air for two hours until repairs could be made. During that period, New York stations WJZ, WNEW and WOR broadcast an announcement informing WABC listeners of the situation at the CBS station. [46]

Another aspect of shortwave broadcasters' opposition to the "censorship" rule discussed at the July 15<sup>th</sup> F.C.C. hearing took on a technical aspect. CBS Washington attorney Paul A. Porter called for testimony from Edwin K. Cohan, Director of Engineering for Wayne station W2XE. Cohan explained that by the nature of shortwave, it would be impossible to completely control where the station's signals would be heard, even with the use of directional antennas. In other words, even if broadcasts are directed to, say, the British Isles or France, some listeners in Germany or Italy might also hear the station, and object to program content, thus making absolute control of program content by location impossible, and adding to the absurdity of the F.C.C.'s proposed censorship rule, which had since been rescinded. [47]

Also called by attorney Porter was Frederic A. Willis, Director of Shortwave Operations for CBS, who further commented on the "censorship" rule, saying that the rule was so ambiguous that he could not be sure that Wayne station W2XE was in full compliance with it. Literal application of the rule, Willis argued, would deprive many international listeners of many of their popular programs, reduce the size of their audience, and ultimately result in the closing down of the station and other CBS shortwave stations. [48]

And speaking of Edwin K. Cohan, W2XE's Director of Engineering, he became a maritime hero on July 20<sup>th</sup>, 1939 when, while piloting his 30 foot yacht *Electron* in the waters of New York Harbor, he spotted a small sailboat with two boys aboard. The youths were helplessly caught in the flood tides of Hells Gate. Cohan tossed them a towline, but the line broke, so he pulled alongside the small craft and rescued the pair of frightened boys, bringing them aboard his yacht. [49]

## The Way We Were, continued.

On August 29<sup>th</sup>, 1939 CBS further expanded the foreign language programming of their Wayne, New Jersey shortwave outlet, W2XE. The latest addition was Polish, with announcer Jan Drottojowski as host. The Polish program was beamed to Europe. The program was also carried on CBS station WCAB [50] their shortwave outlet in Philadelphia (transmitter at Newtown Square, Pennsylvania) and beamed to South America. WCAB was formerly licensed under “experimental” call sign W3XAU. [51]

In 1939, the Communications Act of 1934 included a section of particular concern to all broadcasters, including those broadcasting on shortwave. It was Section 606 c of that Act, which gave the President “broad discretionary powers” to control all radio stations in time of war or “emergency.” An excerpt follows:

“Upon proclamation by the President that there exists war or a threat of war or a state of public peril or disaster or other national emergency, or in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States, the President may suspend or amend, for such time as he may see fit, the rules and regulations applicable to any or all stations within the jurisdiction of the United States as prescribed by the Commission, and may cause the closing of any station for radio communication and the removal therefrom of its apparatus and equipment, or he may authorize the use or control of any such station and/or its apparatus and equipment by any department of the Government under such regulations as he may prescribe, upon just compensation to the owners.” [52]

The Communications Act of 1934 has been subsequently amended, but the current amended version is essentially the same, with some minor adjustments to make them applicable to later technological advances. [53] Section 606 c makes it clear that under the appropriate circumstances, the President does have the power to act accordingly. This provision would be invoked shortly, as will be seen, to effectively control broadcast content. These powers also would also permit the shut down, at least temporarily, or strict control of other licensed services, including the Amateur Radio Service, as was done during World War II.

### W2XE Becomes WCBX

Sometime in late August, 1939 the F.C.C. changed its policy regarding shortwave broadcast stations’ call letters. Until that time, shortwave broadcasters were considered experimental, and issued experimental licenses with experimental station call letters. The new policy resulted in the cancellation of shortwave stations’ experimental calls, and assigning them call letters equivalent to those of standard, medium wave stations. Thus, with this change, the Wayne station’s call letters W2XE were changed to **WCBX**.

This action coincided with increasing “mobilization” by American broadcasters to obtain and broadcast as much war news as possible from reliable sources, chiefly their own correspondents and wire services such as the Associated Press, not only to better inform domestic listeners, but especially to inform their listeners overseas of the true situation in Europe, via shortwave. The Wayne station, now WCBX, played a major role in this effort. WCBX and its sister CBS shortwave outlet in Philadelphia, WCAB, operated day and night for the benefit of their target audiences in Europe and South America. These foreign audiences were addressed by news programs in German, Italian, Polish, Spanish, Portuguese, and English, and amounted to 175 such news reports every day. The National Broadcasting Company’s shortwave outlets WRCA and WNBI followed suit. [54]

### Censorship Dead?

In a peculiar move by the F.C.C., regarding the “censorship” rule (which included further controls on program content for shortwave stations, and had already been rescinded), the Commission issued another formal

## The Way We Were, continued.

suspension of these rules in September, 1939. The suspension notice is peculiar because, in typical lawyerly language, it leaves open the possibility of re-establishing them upon the recommendation of “committees” and “further studies.” [55] In other words, the F.C.C. giveth and the F.C.C. just may taketh away again, and probably will.

Despite industry wide opposition to censorship of program content by the government, in October, 1939, a list of 13 “don’ts” for broadcasters in maintaining “neutrality” about the war in Europe was printed in the industry publication *Broadcasting*. [56] The list was concocted by something called the “Radio Neutrality Committee,” consisting of “government and industry sources,” but neither the members of the committee nor individuals from the government or the broadcasting industry were identified. Thus, without batting an eye, the industry was fully in support of censorship, provided they had a hand in making it a policy.

The “neutrality” code included such requirements as insuring that all war news be cleared by a “responsible station official,” (official censor), limiting all announcers and writers to those “entirely without bias” (having no opinions), and to eliminate news commentaries and programs “in other than English because of the extreme difficulty in checking such comments” (we only speak English here and we don’t trust foreigners). [57] There are many more on the list, but these alone are enough to make coverage of the war shallow, insipid, and about as exciting as the High School Sports Pages from three months ago. Did these “neutrality” rules apply to all broadcasting, including shortwave stations like WCBX? Nowhere in published articles is this made clear. WCBX was, of course, already carrying foreign language programming, specifically to target audiences likely to be affected by the war in Europe.

In a public address, President Roosevelt added the following statement:

“In a period in which it is sometimes said that free discussion is no longer compatible with national safety, may you by your deeds show the world that we of the United States are one people, of one mind, one spirit, one clear resolution, walking before God in the light of the living.” [58]

Despite these high sounding words, their real meaning was clear.

“We believe in free speech, BUT... you will be ‘neutral,’ or else.”

### Commercials on Shortwave?

If you recall, the F.C.C. made a decision in May, 1938 to no longer consider shortwave broadcasters “experimental,” and at the same time allowed these stations to sell commercial time in any country where the advertised products were already being sold. Several stations finally responded to this opportunity in late 1939. The first among them was the National Broadcasting Company, which had accepted commercial advertising from the United Fruit Company, for products sold in Latin America, and whose commercials were carried on N.B.C.’s shortwave stations WRCA and WNBI, located in Bound Brook, New Jersey. [59]

WLWO, the shortwave outlet of WLW, Cincinnati, also announced plans to establish a department devoted to selling advertising time, and Westinghouse was considering doing the same via WBOS (shortwave outlet of WBZ, Boston) and WPIT (shortwave outlet of KDKA, Pittsburgh). Although the chief market for such advertising would be Latin America, N.B.C. also had plans to investigate including Europe as another area to be targeted. What about CBS, and its Wayne station, WCBX? When asked about CBS’s plans along these lines, Elizabeth Tucker, Director of Shortwave Programs said they had no plans to pursue international advertising “as yet.” [60]

### Dark Clouds Get Darker and Shortwave Becomes Key

On August 30<sup>th</sup>, 1939 Adolf Hitler issued an “Ordinance” creating a new “Council of Ministers” to control radio listening, ordering strict penalties for anyone subject to the Reich for listening to foreign radio transmissions.

## The Way We Were, continued.

Special tribunals would be called, with penalties for those convicted, of hard labor or imprisonment, and confiscation of receiving sets. The penalty for spreading the news received carried the death penalty. The only exceptions for these penalties applied to those performing “national duties,” which presumably meant those performing government approved functions. [61]

These measures occurred at the same time when more American shortwave broadcasters were ramping up their concentration on serving foreign audiences, especially those directly impacted by the war in Europe, as Hitler’s army continued their march across that troubled Continent.



**“Volksempfänger” (“People’s Receiver”), the only legal radio allowed for German citizens and those under the occupying armies of the Third Reich. These sets only received two stations, both government-run propaganda outlets of the Reich. It was a simple, 2-tube regenerative set that tuned long wave and medium wave only.**  
(Image: Wikipedia)

At about the same time, United Press (U.P.) and the International News Service (I.N.S.) announced reductions in rates of 50% to newspapers and broadcasters due to a “dearth of war news.” Just two months earlier, U.P. had proposed hiking their rates by 12-1/2%, and I.N.S. had proposed an increase of 15%. At the same time, both the Associated Press and Transradio, another news service, had not raised their rates, but had considered doing so. [62]

On November 20<sup>th</sup>, 1939 Princeton University President Dr. Harold W. Dodds announced an effort to study the influence of European broadcasters on the American public. The study would be performed by Princeton’s School of Public and International Affairs under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. The study would involve blocks of 10 hours each day of news and “topical talks” received and analyzed at the “Listening Center,” and concentrating on broadcasts from Britain, France, Germany, and Italy. The study would begin with a preliminary three-month period, and continued if found to be practical. [63]



## The Way We Were, continued.

In early 1940, Edwin K. Cohan, Director of Engineering for the CBS stations, including their shortwave station WCBX, was appointed to an executive committee of the National Association of Broadcasters (N.A.B.) to study technical issues in broadcasting. Others appointed included John V.L. Hogan of WQXR and FM station W2XQR, and Jack Poppele of WOR-Mutual Broadcasting. Hogan was named Chairman of the committee. [64]

In January, 1940, CBS continued its commitment to its broadcasting efforts in Latin America with a special visit by Director of Engineering, Edwin K. Cohan to the Inter-American Radio Conference in Santiago, Chile. Following the Conference, Cohan was scheduled to make additional stops via a flight over the Andes to the East Coast of South America. [65]

On March 4, 1940 a freak ice storm struck the New York Metropolitan area, causing power outages and other damage. CBS' standard AM station WABC (in Wayne) was knocked off the air for more than six hours, costing them between \$5,000 and \$7,000 dollars in lost revenue due to unfulfilled contracts with sponsors. Shortwave station WCBX suffered the same fate until work crews from Jersey Central Power and Light could make repairs. [66]

Other stations reporting damage were WINS, whose transmitter in Carlstadt, New Jersey was silenced for nine minutes and WOR, Newark, whose 40 foot shortwave receiving antenna mast on the roof of their building broke in two, but it was later repaired. While WABC was off the air, WEAf (N.B.C.), WOR (Mutual Broadcasting) and several other City stations made frequent announcements about the situation at WABC. [67]

On March 24, 1940 starting at about 11 o'clock that morning, a severe "magnetic storm" occurred, making shortwave signal propagation difficult, then all but impossible. It also affected some telephone circuits. By that evening, broadcast feeds from European correspondents could not be adequately received by domestic broadcasters, and air time had to be filled with alternate news programming. CBS reported the same conditions prevailed on the 25<sup>th</sup>, but normal conditions were restored the following day. [68] Although unreported, signals from WCBX to their European listeners must also have been similarly disrupted.

In April, 1940 it was announced that CBS shortwave stations WCBX (Wayne, N.J.), and WCAB (Philadelphia) would broadcast a series to the New York World's Fair, "Salutes to the Americas." Twelve such programs were to be aired, originating from Latin America and featuring national and folk music of various countries, and including speeches by their government officials. [69]

### WABC-AM Moves, Shortwave WCBX Stays in Wayne

In a major development in CBS history, it was announced in early May, 1940 that the CBS standard AM flagship station, WABC, would be moving its transmitter and antenna site from Wayne, New Jersey to a new and better site on a tiny pile of rocks in Long Island Sound known as Pea Island. Pea Island is located about one mile off two mainland promontories known as Glen Island and Hunters Island, not far from New Rochelle, New York, and almost directly across from Port Washington, Long Island – the latter slated to be the future site for the WEAf (N.B.C.) transmitter and antenna site. [70]

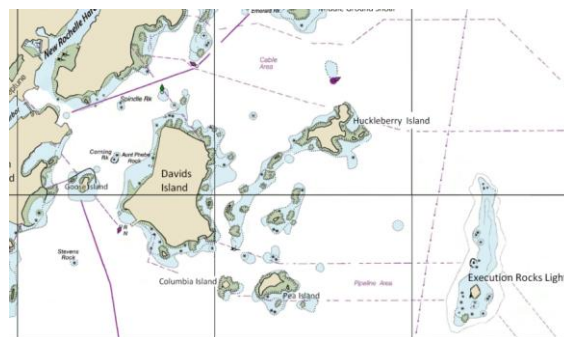
Making the island site practical for CBS's medium-wave station would involve a major engineering and construction effort. The rocks would first have to be built up with acres of land-fill, an appropriate building constructed, then the transmitter and antenna system built. CBS estimated the overall cost of the project to be \$425,000, (equal to about \$9.3 Million today), [71] including \$35,000 for the land (equal to about \$764,000 today). [72]

Pea Island is a small island in Long Island Sound and a part of the city of New Rochelle in Westchester County, New York. It features a rocky, grass-covered terrain, with exposed rocks at low tide. The island lies approximately 1 mile (1.6 km) from the New Rochelle shore, adjacent to Davids and Columbia islands. It is the southernmost location in New Rochelle.

Pea Island was once owned by the Huguenot Yacht Club which is based on nearby Neptune Island in New Rochelle's "Lower Harbor". A 1992 storm destroyed most of the club's structures on the island.

In June 2019, Pea Island and nearby Columbia Island were jointly put on sale with a list price of \$13 million.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pea\\_Island\\_\(New\\_Rochelle,\\_New\\_York\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pea_Island_(New_Rochelle,_New_York))



## The Way We Were, continued.

The land was to be acquired from the Huguenot Yacht Club, a site the club had never actually used because of its small area and rocky character.

The reason for the move was twofold:

- to place the transmitter closer to New York City, and
- to place it next to salt-water for improved performance of its vertical antenna system.

The antenna planned for Pea Island was a 366-foot vertical, and the transmitter for the new location was ordered from Western Electric. Because of the island location, CBS also announced that company staff would have to be ferried to and from work. [73]

A subsequent issue of *Broadcasting* magazine published an artist's conception of the new transmitter building to be constructed on Pea Island. [74]

Our story continues next month.

73,

Fred KR2H

[ NOTES begin on the next page. ]

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## Editor's Corner

Threats to Amateur Radio are nothing new. Since the dawn of radio, hams have had to be ever vigilant, ever prepared to protect our valuable place in the radio spectrum. The history of the allocation of the finite radio spectrum is littered with failed attempts to dislodge us from our rightful place in that spectrum. Now yet another proposal has arisen, another threat to Amateur Radio. This one is insidious because it claims not to take any frequencies away from Amateur Radio and pretends not to affect Amateur Radio at all, at least for now. But the threat is just as real. This threat involves "high frequency trading," a novel Wall Street stock trading system ("frequency" in this case meaning making many rapid-fire trades in a short period of time and has nothing to do with Hz).

What exactly is "high frequency trading" and what has that got to do with Amateur Radio? We all know that stocks are traded every day on the New York Stock Exchange and the NASDAQ. Traditionally stock trades are made via human contact, either over the telephone or over a computer network. However, over the last few years computer programs have been developed which trade stocks and other securities automatically without the need for human involvement. These trades are based on algorithms and complicated software parameters. As these non-human trading programs have progressed, they have become hyper fast, often trading stocks in milliseconds. This is the world of "high frequency trading." In this world the need for speed is essential in order to enter as many trades as possible as quickly as possible.

Up to now, high frequency trading has been done by communicating over fiber-optic cables. While fiber-optic cables carry information at incredible speeds, those speeds are slower than the speed of light. In the quest for ever more rapid communication capability, high frequency traders have looked for a way to send information as fast as possible – in fact, at the speed of light. As it turns out, there is a way to send information at the speed of light using electromagnetic waves that travel almost exactly at the speed of light. Those electromagnetic waves are radio waves.

A group calling itself the "Shortwave Modernization Coalition" has petitioned the FCC to allow data communications (for high frequency traders) on multiple bands within the HF 2 – 25 MHz range – with up to 20 KW in power – including on bands immediately adjacent to bands allocated to Amateur Radio. These high power communications systems would be right next door to our frequencies and present a very real threat to our band space.

Moreover, there is a threat greater than just high power digital communication at our doorstep. It is clear to some that this group, the so-called "Shortwave Modernization Coalition," has begun a campaign to minimize, if not denigrate, Amateur Radio. Why?

Because Amateur Radio is an obstacle to their desire to blast digital information at (for now) 20 KW on frequencies

adjacent to Amateur Radio. The next step may be to try to dislodge Amateur Radio itself from highly coveted radio frequencies.

Notice the word "modernization" in their name. It is hard to argue with "modernization" isn't it? And who are these Amateur Radio operators, these "hams" who have filed an objection to their proposal with the FCC, who stand in their way?

In a recent Wall Street Journal article

<https://www.wsj.com/articles/ham-radio-enthusiasts-vs-high-frequency-traders-a-battle-for-the-airwaves-6d6c5c1f>

the denigration of hams and Amateur Radio is obvious. Hams are dismissively portrayed in the article as out of touch "hobbyists" who want to hold on to their space in the radio spectrum so they can chat about the weather (how useless is that?) The implication that hams are out of touch, selfish and of no value is obvious. No mention is made of the essential public service Amateur Radio operators have provided over the years in times of emergency or crisis.

No mention is made of the innovations Amateur Radio operators have contributed since the earliest days of radio, no mention is made of the value of a reservoir of skilled radio operators to local communities and to the nation, not to mention the military. Moreover, no mention is made of the fact that many of the pioneers in radio-electronics have been amateur radio operators. These include Marconi himself, as well as a Nobel Laureate, Joe Taylor (K1JT), whose interest in ham radio led him to pioneer radio astronomy and the discovery of binary pulsars – whose behavior confirms a prediction of gravitational waves made by Albert Einstein and his theory of general relativity.

That ain't just talking about the weather. Since the beginnings of the Amateur Radio Service, our ranks have included countless engineers, scientists, teachers, professors, inventors, experimenters and authors, each making his or her contribution to radio-electronics and to society as a whole.

The fear is that this article denigrating Amateur Radio is not an isolated event. The fear is that this article is part of a concerted and organized effort to hammer again and again the insulting characterization of ham radio operators as selfish out of touch "hobbyists" who are standing in the way of "modernization." The purpose of such a campaign is to diminish our value and weaken our hold on valuable and coveted radio frequencies. Make no mistake; there are those who covet our band space for the simplest reason of all, for profit.

It is up to us, through the ARRL and through our own efforts, to counter this campaign. Perhaps there is a role for FLARC in this endeavor to elevate public awareness of ham radio, at least in Northern New Jersey. We all know that if you tell a big enough lie often enough, people will begin to believe it. We must make our voices heard to demonstrate the true value of Amateur Radio to all who will listen. This is not just about high power broad band digital communications adjacent to our bands to facilitate high frequency trading on Wall Street. This is about standing up for who we are and the value we bring.

-- Jim W2KNG



## Quality, not Quantity

As *The Resonator* has grown in popularity, so has it grown in length. For ease of consumption each issue of *The Resonator* has a **Table of Contents** on the first page. If you care to read only articles that are of interest to you, those articles can be easily accessed by scrolling down. Articles of no interest (and the hope is always that those are far and few between) can be conveniently skipped.

If you wish to read *The Resonator* in hard copy you can print the entire edition or, if you prefer, you can print only those articles that are of interest.

Years ago when newsletters such as *The Resonator* were printed and mailed to members, size (and weight) were major considerations in putting together each issue. Fortunately we now live in a digital world, allowing editors and publishers of newsletters a freer hand in deciding on content and inclusion of material, free from printing and mailing concerns. This is equally true of *The Resonator*.

While the length of *The Resonator* may appear somewhat intimidating at times, the guiding principle of *The Resonator* will always be quality and appeal to every cross section of the membership. Content decisions will always be guided by that principle.

While there are limits as to what can be included in each edition, brevity for the sake of brevity would lead to the exclusion of material that may be of interest to many members. That does not seem to be in the best interests of the membership and would dampen the inclusive objective of *The Resonator*.

While *The Resonator* does not subscribe to the New York Times' standard of "all the news that's fit to print," it does subscribe to "all the material that is of interest to the members of FLARC."

Jim W2KNG, Editor

Jim W2JC, Publisher

## CUT ME SOME SLACK

Many members may not use, or even be familiar with, the FLARC "Slack Channel." First, what is the "Slack Channel?"

Slack is a messaging app that is downloaded on a smart phone or used on a PC. At its core it is a digital method of sending group or individual messages which sit on the app, available to be read whenever one opens the app.

Using the Slack Channel is a convenient, efficient and rapid method for members of FLARC to communicate with each other. To download the app simply go to the "App Store" on your smart phone, find Slack and download it. The app will prompt you through the sign-up procedures, which are simple and intuitive.

Once you have Slack installed it is equally simple to sign up for the FLARC "channels." At the moment these are the FLARC channels : Contesting, DX, Events, For Sale Wanted Stuff, FT8-FT4, General, Portable-Ops and something called "Random."

How do you use Slack? Let's say you are interested in DX. Once you have download the app and signed up for the FLARC DX Channel you will be able to read... and send... messages to all other FLARC members who have signed up for the DX Channel and posted on the app.

Let's take the DX Channel a step further. Say you are interested in working rare DX. If a member of FLARC who shares that interest comes across a rare DX station on 20 meter SSB, he or she will post a message to that effect on the FLARC DX Channel, giving the station call and the frequency. When you check into Slack, which should be often, you will see that message and may then be able to find and jump on that rare DX.

Likewise, the POTA enthusiasts use the "Portable-Ops" channel extensively, letting fellow members know of their own, and other, POTA activations.

The "General" channel is another quick and efficient way for FLARC members to be notified of important and timely information.

Basically, there is a Slack channel for each of our SIG Special Interest Groups, plus a few others. They seem to work better than email for most of our members.

If you have not yet downloaded the Slack app, please consider doing so and getting connected to your fellow FLARC members.

Jim  
Jalil W2KNG

## End of an Era • A Personal Reminiscence

By: Fred Belghaus KR2H

To those of us “of a certain age,” growing up in a time when it was possible to buy a complete but simple station for less than \$50, we had several options: by spending that much or slightly more, buying U.S. military surplus equipment.

New York City’s “Radio Row” comes immediately to mind, where we had blocks of stores from which to choose, all offering surplus radio equipment, usually at very low prices, and in condition varying from unused, new, used, and “basket case” (sold chiefly for parts only).

But there was another source, far away in Lima, Ohio (pronounced LY-ma). That source was Fair Radio Sales. I started seeing their ads in magazines like *CQ* and *Radio-Electronics* back in my pre-ham days during the 1950s. By the time I was a Novice class ham, I managed to get on their mailing list. Every couple of months, or so it seemed to me, I’d find their latest catalog or a supplement in my mailbox.

Fair Radio specialized in World War II surplus, at what I would consider “fair” prices. Although you could buy cheaper or more expensive, their stock was clearly specified in their catalogs as being “Unused,” “Used,” “Used, Checked” and “Government Reconditioned.” The meanings of these designations were clear enough, but I always looked for the Unused, Used - Checked, and Government Reconditioned.

Any of those would be considered safe to buy without further repairs or tinkering to get working, but “Used - Checked” usually meant it was safe to buy without technical issues, but still low enough in price. At least that was my experience.

My first order with them was sometime in the Summer of 1962, when I bought a BC-1206 “Beacon Receiver,” made by Setchell-Carlson. It was a small, neatly constructed unit measuring about 4-1/2 inches square by about 6 inches deep, and meant to be mounted behind the instrument panel, along with altimeters, and whatnot.

Setchell-Carlson  
BC-1206 Receiver

Image:

<https://www.kurrajongradiomuseum.com.au/bc1206.htm>



I forget how much it cost, but it wasn’t much. \$9.95 comes to mind, and with the recommended power supply, I doubt that my whole order came to \$20.00. [Publisher’s note: of course, that was when we kids were earning 75c to \$1 per hour!]

The BC-1206 tuned from about 195 to 400 kilocycles, and was intended for pilot use to find one of many “beacon” stations as an aid in locating a nearby airport, but not for navigational use. There was other equipment for that.

The receiving antenna used with it was a short piece of wire, but adequate for its purpose. These sets were actually quite sensitive. The power requirement was 28 Volts DC, easily provided by the aircraft’s electrical supply. To operate it from home, a recommended power supply was offered, and I ordered it also.

The power supply was built on an open frame steel “U” chassis with black crackle finish, and reflected a 1950s design, using a large red selenium rectifier. I think the current was 1 or 2 Amperes, enough to power the receiver with some headroom.

I eagerly tuned the “beacon band” and found many NDBs (Non-Directional Beacons) as far away as the Eastern Provinces of Canada, using only a hunk of wire for an antenna. The receiver had a total of five tubes, one of them with a 28 Volt filament, and the others with 14 Volt filaments. It was quite sensitive, and although it had a phone jack for headphones, enough audio output was available to drive a 4 or 5 inch speaker (through an impedance matching transformer).

As a new Novice, I easily copied each beacon’s MCW “identifier,” which was sent at low speed, and which consisted of 2 or three letters, signifying their approximate location. “EWR” was Newark Airport. “JF” was JFK. “IDL” was Idlewild (now Laguardia), “CAT” was Chatham, New Jersey and so on.

One, however, drew my attention most of all. It was “PNJ,” which, according to the scant published data of those days signified “Paterson New Jersey.” It was very strong here, so being just across the Passaic River from Paterson, I went on a hunt to find out where, in that very industrialized city, the “PNJ” beacon might be located.

I never found it back then. It wasn’t until many years later, and with the help of the internet, that I found a list of NDBs that included actual latitude and longitude coordinates. From that, it was a simple matter to

## End of an Era • A Personal Reminiscence, continued

locate, again using the internet. The actual location was at the extreme Western end of Diamond Bridge Avenue in Hawthorne. I remember, years before, seeing a large metal box with a short, loaded vertical antenna right there, just beneath the big hill behind it. That was where “PNJ” was located.

Some years later, I made two other purchases that I can recall. One was a set of U.S. Army mast sections, each one fitting into the others, and about 4-1/2 feet long. The sections were cast from ¼ inch wall aluminum, and very rugged.

I bought enough to make a mast assembly 50 feet high, from which I strung an inverted vee antenna. I still have them. Two sections support my 2 meter/70 centimeter FM antenna.

The other purchase was a non-military Model 2174 “Frequency Selective Voltmeter” made by Rycomm (Railway Communications) of Raytown, Missouri. This was really just a low frequency receiver, and very sensitive. It tuned “0 to 420 kilocycles” and had a BNC “antenna” jack whose impedance was 135 ohms.

That seemed like an odd figure, until I discovered that these “receivers” were originally intended for measuring signal gain on carrier systems, not radio. The meter on the front panel was calibrated in decibels, not “S” units.



Rycomm 2174 – Image: eBay

It worked just fine as a VLF/LF receiver. For an antenna, I used a steel, chain link fence in my backyard with a single wire feed. The impedance mismatch didn’t seem to matter at all. I logged lots of beacons, the CONSOLAN station on Nantucket (with an endless loop of weather forecasts) as well as the Navy stations NSS (Virginia) and NAA (Maine), both of which ran very narrow shift FSK and very high power and were devastatingly strong here.



Close-up of 2174 tuning dial – Image: eBay

I also enjoyed copying the CW marine weather forecasts sent by WSL (Amagansett Radio, on eastern Long Island), sending at about 18 or 20 words per minute. The storm and hurricane warnings were especially interesting. I loved that “Frequency Selective Voltmeter”/receiver, but I finally sold it to a guy with a K3-call at the Pack Rats Hamfest sometime in the late 1970s. I miss it. It was a gem.

I probably bought something else from Fair Radio, but memory of it now eludes me. Nevertheless, they always seemed to be completely honest in their descriptions and in their dealings with customers. And now I come to the purpose behind this little trip down Nostalgia Way.

Fair Radio Sales is closing. Yes, that once prominent storehouse of fantastic vintage electronics is closing its doors after clearing out its stock, due to retirement of its owner. Here’s a copy of their closing statement, received from Pete, NL7XM:

After being in the surplus electronic military surplus business over 50 years I have decided it's time to retire and close the business. Fair Radio Sales has over 30,000 sq ft of electronic parts and equipment that must go.

Over the next several months plan your visit to Fair Radio to stock up on electronic parts, equipment, manuals, vacuum tubes and one of a kind items at lower than hamfest prices. Buy an item, a pallet, or a truckload.

Come and make a deal. Cash and carry.

-Phil

<https://fairradio.com/>

Continued on next page.



## End of an Era • A Personal Reminiscence, continued

But don't despair. It will take Phil some time to clear out his stock, so why not take a peek at what's still available, while you can.

I'd like to hear YOUR favorite stories about Fair Radio Sales. Maybe if we get a few nice responses, I'll publish your stories in a future issue of *The Resonator*.

Just for old times' sake, here are a couple of examples of their famous catalogs dating from the 1980s...

73 for now  
(and keep those filaments lit)!

Fred KR2H (ex-W2AAB)

**SINCE 1947**

**FAIR RADIO SALES CO.**  
WORLD'S FINEST  
**ELECTRONIC SURPLUS**  
GOVERNMENT AND COMMERCIAL  
MANY ITEMS AT SPECIAL SALE PRICES!

**CATALOG WS-85**

**INTELLIGENCE RECEIVERS**  
These receivers are designed for the reception of signals in the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. They are capable of receiving signals from a variety of sources, including the military, police, and commercial. They are also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. They are also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. They are also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range.

**1.6 TO 16 MHz TUNERS**  
These tuners are designed for the reception of signals in the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. They are capable of receiving signals from a variety of sources, including the military, police, and commercial. They are also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. They are also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. They are also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range.

**VIDEO/COMPUTER SUPPLY**  
These supplies are designed for the reception of signals in the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. They are capable of receiving signals from a variety of sources, including the military, police, and commercial. They are also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. They are also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. They are also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range.

**WIRELESS TUNERS**  
These tuners are designed for the reception of signals in the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. They are capable of receiving signals from a variety of sources, including the military, police, and commercial. They are also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. They are also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. They are also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range.

**HIGH VOLTAGE SUPPLIES**  
These supplies are designed for the reception of signals in the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. They are capable of receiving signals from a variety of sources, including the military, police, and commercial. They are also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. They are also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. They are also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range.

**WEATHER STATIONS**  
These stations are designed for the reception of signals in the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. They are capable of receiving signals from a variety of sources, including the military, police, and commercial. They are also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. They are also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. They are also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range.

**80-LOBB TRANSISTOR TEST**  
These tests are designed for the reception of signals in the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. They are capable of receiving signals from a variety of sources, including the military, police, and commercial. They are also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. They are also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. They are also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range.

**ORDERING INFORMATION SEE PAGE 2**

**Fair Radio Sales Co.**  
P.O. Box 1105 - 1016 E. Eureka St.  
Lima, Ohio 45802  
419/223-2196  
419/227-6573

**CATALOG INFORMATION**  
This is the only catalog we will issue this year. A supplement will be sent in the Fall.

**SINCE 1947**

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WORLD'S FINEST  
**ELECTRONIC SURPLUS**  
GOVERNMENT AND COMMERCIAL  
MANY ITEMS AT SPECIAL SALE PRICES!

**CATALOG WS-88**

**VIDEO DISC PLAYERS**  
These players are designed for the reception of signals in the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. They are capable of receiving signals from a variety of sources, including the military, police, and commercial. They are also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. They are also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. They are also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range.

**VIDEO ZOOM LENS**  
These lenses are designed for the reception of signals in the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. They are capable of receiving signals from a variety of sources, including the military, police, and commercial. They are also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. They are also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. They are also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range.

**TEX 485 SCOPE**  
This scope is designed for the reception of signals in the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. It is capable of receiving signals from a variety of sources, including the military, police, and commercial. It is also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. It is also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. It is also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range.

**18 VDC MINI-PUMP**  
This pump is designed for the reception of signals in the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. It is capable of receiving signals from a variety of sources, including the military, police, and commercial. It is also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. It is also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. It is also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range.

**LAMBDA SUPPLY**  
This supply is designed for the reception of signals in the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. It is capable of receiving signals from a variety of sources, including the military, police, and commercial. It is also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. It is also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. It is also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range.

**NON-11 VEHICLE RADIO**  
This radio is designed for the reception of signals in the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. It is capable of receiving signals from a variety of sources, including the military, police, and commercial. It is also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. It is also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. It is also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range.

**400 W AM TRANSMITTER**  
This transmitter is designed for the reception of signals in the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. It is capable of receiving signals from a variety of sources, including the military, police, and commercial. It is also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. It is also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range. It is also capable of receiving signals from the 1.6 to 16 MHz range.

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419-223-2196/227-6573  
24 Hr. FAX 419-227-1313

**CATALOG INFORMATION**  
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**A QSL card is the final courtesy  
of an amateur radio contact.**

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/QSL\\_card](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/QSL_card)



## Theoretics Demystified

This time the subject is power supplies. There are two basic types of power supplies used in ham radio. One is the analog using a large transformer at line frequency, and the other is the switching supply which has its own special circuitry.

The analog supply uses a large transformer which makes it quite heavy when you talk about larger current requirements. Typically, a 100-watt transceiver needs about 25 amps to put out 100 watts RF. The supply follows the large transformer with a full or half wave rectifier and then a large capacitor which smooths out the DC ripple. When half or full wave rectifiers rectify AC, they do not entirely smooth out the DC coming out but have a little bit of up and down voltage at 60 or 120 cycles which can be heard as hum in an earphone, and this does not work well with today's digital circuits. After the large capacitor there is sometimes a choke which is designed to use its inductance at the 60Hz AC frequency to eliminate or 'choke off' any remaining ripple. This is generally followed by another capacitor to further eliminate any remaining DC ripple so that the resulting output is as close to pure DC current and voltage as possible. Better supplies have regulation. This a Zener diode that sets a voltage level which is fed to power transistor[s] which control the larger current output as the Zener cannot handle it. This is an over simplification of the circuitry involved.

There may be an overprotection circuit called a crowbar which will kill the output of the supply if something goes wrong, thus protecting the user equipment. The advantage of this type of supply is that it is very rugged and usually never requires any service over its lifetime. The disadvantage is that it is very heavy and is less efficient than the switching type of supply.

The other type of power supply is the switching type which takes the AC line input rectifies it then uses an oscillator to generate a high frequency at a high voltage. This keeps the current low so a much smaller transformer, sometimes made of ferrite, can be used. The high voltage signal from the transformer is then rectified and conditioned to provide the necessary output. This is done with switching transistors or FETs after which the resulting high frequency output is rectified and conditioned. This is just one of several designs but

## In A Nutshell



A lot has happened in August! From very hot to 20 degrees above freezing at night. Aside from that I had a switching supply go erratic and then a few weeks later my linear went crazy and is out for repair, so I am off my nets at night as net control is down south and 100 watts does not cut it through the summer storms. Speaking of summer storms, it is possible that voltage line transients may have gotten into the equipment although nothing else on the property has had any problems and all the equipment was connected to surge suppression devices. You never know when things can go awry!

Not radio related but important was all the outside work that needs to be done before the weather gets cold. It is a good reminder to finish up all your outside work including antennas, grounding and running wires etc. Because of my equipment problems not much has been happening at the shack. Looking forward to getting back on the air full strength but I was able to make a few contacts down in Florida and Mississippi! Tried Texas and a few others but the strong storms down there were much stronger than I was. Anyway, get on the air and TALK to someone! Have fun being on the air and be safe.



73, Fred Wawra, W2ABE

generally you get the idea. This type of supply is VERY complicated and expensive to fix. There is a lot more to the circuitry than I described as there are special voltage regulating and protection circuits needed to protect the supply and the output. The advantage of this type of supply is that it is very small, and light compared to the analog supply and much more efficient as less energy is wasted as heat. The disadvantage is that it is more prone to failure from voltage spikes and usually cannot be fixed economically unless you can do it yourself. The failure rate in the manufacture of switching supplies can be as high as 10% and those rejects are generally used for parts.

Fred Wawra, W2ABE, 73.

## What Was It? – Answer To Last Month's Question

By: Fred Belghaus KR2H



This one was a real puzzler. Only Alan, WB2HJZ, made an attempt to provide an answer. He correctly identified these objects as miniature tube sockets, but even Alan, who normally has no trouble answering my challenges, was stumped as to the white material from which they are made. Don't feel bad, Alan. It's a material not used by American tube socket manufacturers or for anything else as an insulating material, as far as I can tell.

That unusual white insulating material is carbolite. What is carbolite? There are two meanings for that word. In one sense, carbolite (Carb-o-lite) is the trade name of an American food producer for a sugar free non-fat frozen dessert. See:

<https://carbolitefrozendessert.com/>

No, that's not what we mean by carbolite in the tube sockets shown above. That kind of carbolite is a phenol formaldehyde resin roughly equivalent to Bakelite. It has been known to be used only by Russian manufacturers during the Soviet Era. See:

<https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/carbolite>

If you look closely at the terminals, it becomes clear that these sockets were intended for mounting on printed circuit boards, and were probably made in the late 1950s or early 1960s, when it was common to include miniature tubes and solid state devices on the same P.C. boards, especially in consumer products such as radios and TV sets.

Years ago, my family owned a Silvertone (Sears) TV set that included tubes and transistors on the same P.C. board. And, no, the tube sockets weren't carbolite!

73,

Fred KR2H

**What Is It? – September, 2023**

**By: Fred Belghaus KR2H**



After last month's question, I thought I ought to make things a little easier. This month's item really isn't too difficult, but it helps to be "of a certain age" in identifying it.

It was once part of something in very common use, and one like it must have been used in literally millions of electro-mechanical devices of a certain type. These also found use in the early 1900s in the typical, low power amateur radio stations of those days.

So... What is it?

73,

Fred, KR2H



## KH8 American Samoa • as seen by our DX Traveler

My adventure south of the equatorial border, where the drain DOES spin counterclockwise!

After a great time in Cuba for C00RRC I was planning to go to the Sussex Hamfest, wondering what goodies I would find but didn't need.

Then, the call came.

The call was from my friend Yuri, N3QQ, who is the NA Liaison for the Russian Robinson Club, a group of about 1,100 members worldwide who activate IOTA islands around the globe, many of which are also DXCC entities. He sounded very excited.

He said he was going to American Samoa in a few weeks and said I have to come because he has a great surprise. Over the years of Island expeditions, he's made some friends with the US Fish and Wildlife service as well as the National Park Service and for this one, he had a friend down there that said there is a structure in the American Samoa National Park that used to be a house in an old village before NPS took over the land. It has hard power and they sometimes use it for lodging when working in the area.

The part that had Yuri so excited was that it was at the top of Mount 'Alava on the north side of the island.



Having an operating position there would offer great takeoff to all continents, including South America and Antarctica. Our antennas would be just shy of 1,600 feet above sea level with a panoramic horizon view — so therefore, given my association with POTA, I simply could not miss this one.

It turned out the shack was at the Red Dot, an old cinderblock building in the jungle on top of a peak at 1,600 ft ASL. There's an old dirt road from behind the church to the ESE. Our Toyota RAV4 made it up and down pretty easily.



Of course, I said – Yes.

The only thing different about this expedition for me was that I'd have to bring equipment, where in the past all I took besides clothes was my headset.

At this point it was just Yuri and me. I asked if anyone else was coming. He hadn't yet considered another operator; but I insisted with just two of us, we'd be very limited in operating effectively.

He asked if I'd like to ask our friend from the Kiska Expedition, Hal W8HC. I agreed he'd be a great team member. Hal not only can Talk, but he is also an expert with CW and can operate the various FT8 applications used on expeditions. Upon soliciting Hal, after a few days he was on board, and we had the team set.

And thus was the beginning of KH8RRC ...

After some back and forth on who was bringing what, we had a plan. I was to bring two 40 foot Spider Poles, my spare Kenwood 480 and an Expert 1.3K amplifier.

Hal had an Elecraft K3 he liked and had just gotten a new five element 6 meter "Travel Yagi" and would also bring a 31 foot Spider Pole.

We made a list of other things we needed but didn't have collectively, and got them donated from our friends at DXEngineering, Tim and Teri, who can always be counted on to help make an expedition successful.

We received assorted baluns, hundreds of feet of low loss RG-8X coax, assorted connectors to join coax if needed, a few hundred feet of 14 gauge flexwire for making dipoles. There were also some various hardware items and of course, the DXE banner we had to pose with at the station for promotional photos. It's what we do for them, in appreciation of their generous support – no matter what I ask for.



Because I was transporting MY radio, amp and poles, I asked for some Nanuk hard cases - which would



**KH8 American Samoa • as seen by our DX Traveler, continued**

protect those items in transit in the cargo bay of the planes. A truck can drive over these cases without flexing them an inch. They are much better than the popular Pelican cases many use. All in all, DXE provided about three thousand dollars in equipment and accessories to us.



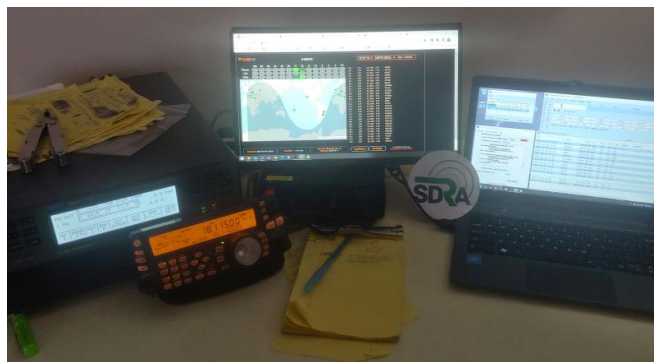
Once the stations were arranged, we found a place to stay for the time there and a car to go back and forth between the house and operating area. We found an Air BnB rental that had a room for each of us with our own full bath in each room, fully equipped kitchen, air conditioning and high speed Wi-Fi. We also picked up a Hotspot device – allowing us to use ClubLog's Livestream for logging, which let's callers know in real time that their contact is in the log. This also helps avoid dupe calls many ops make when they are not sure we got them.



We put up antennas for 6m, using Hal's yagi, wire dipoles for 10 to 40 meters and one vertical for 60 meters. It was not suitable for an 80 meter wire, due to the abundance of trees up on the mountain and we could not put anything on the road because it was used by locals to traverse the mountain regularly.

I was the dedicated SSB operator with the TS-480 and Expert amp. Hal worked CW and FT8 with his K3 and a Juma 1KW amp and Yuri set up a SUN SDRpro2 with a Juma 1KW amp for FT8 exclusively. We were not

skimping on power, to ensure we were heard by all. After what happened with the Bouvet adventure we did not want to disappoint callers – and we did not.



We operated as much as possible, breaking to eat and sleep with an occasional foray down the mountain for food and supplies.



What really made it interesting is that there are chickens and roosters running free, all over the place, and they are constantly "Talking" to each other — and not just at sunrise, like the popular myth.

Even stranger, dogs roam free throughout the island, alone and in groups, and pose a hazard on roads when they just lay down in the middle of a street. Many are limping around, presumably from vehicle encounters, but no one seems to care.





**KH8 American Samoa • as seen by our DX Traveler, continued**

Lastly, the locals walk without shoes, everywhere, even on the hot asphalt streets and concrete sidewalks. I wonder if it is a rebellion against the modernization of their centuries-old traditions.

Having been to some cool places in my radio travels, I'd say American Samoa was the most pleasurable. The people are the friendliest you'd want to meet, the scenery is just amazing, and the food is comparable to the best restaurants in the world. They live a simple life, but they do live it well.



To summarize the activation, here are the stats:

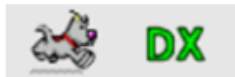
Our totals, after dupes were removed, are 26,674 contacts (10,594 Uniques) in 139 countries and all 50 states.

What really made it a pleasure was hearing the calls and voices of friends from both FLARC and POTA. We truly served our fellow hams – making a lot of people happy with the park, island and DX entity.

James Gallo, KB2FMH



## DX Special Interest Group Update



Visitor from Down Under

It's not often that we have the DX "come to us" –

The Fair Lawn Amateur Radio Club was recently honored with a visitor from Australia.



Bill Yohana, VK3KEI, a friend of Rob Merritt KC2ORX, recently visited our Club. Bill now lives in Australia but is originally from New Jersey.

He was first licensed in 1980 as KA2KEI and still holds that US call. Bill was transferred to Australia in 2002 for what was to be a two-year assignment, which turned into 10 years.

While in Australia he met his wife, had a daughter, returned to the States in 2012, then moved back to Australia in 2020 – where he now lives. Bill is active on CW and FT8 and reports that while VK is not rare, he does seem to start mini pileups when he gets on the air.

At the moment Bill is studying for the Australian "Advanced" license, which is similar to our Extra Class license.

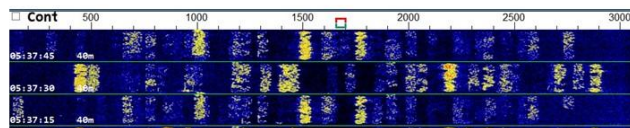
Bill reports that he was very impressed with our Club station and set up, as well as the reference resources housed at the Club. He was also impressed that our operating stations were open and available to any Club member.

If you happen to hear Bill VK3KEI on the air, give him a call and be sure to mention that you are a member of FLARC. It is not often we get visitors from "Down Under."

## FT8 & Digital Data Modes Special Interest Group Update

[FT8@FairLawnARC.groups.io](mailto:FT8@FairLawnARC.groups.io)

A Special Interest Group SIG for those interested in FT8 and FT4 digital communications and software.



Bill Leger WA2WL says:

It was one year ago (2022/08/25) that Jim W2JC introduced me to FT8. My first four contacts were with Belgium, Sardinia, Ecuador and Belize; all LOTW confirmed.

I took to FT8 like a new born duck takes to water.

I have made 5,128 digital contacts (FT4/FT8) in one year (1,856 were POTA related). Plus, I made one JT9 contact with an operator in France. This single contact took 7 minutes and, to my surprise, my rig did not melt.

My simple 34 foot EndFed antenna was only designed to work the 10m, 20m and 40m bands. FT8 allowed me to experiment, and using old school knowledge, my antenna will now work the 10m, 12m, 15m, 17m, 20m, 40m, 80m and 160m bands. But, I still have not contacted Rhode Island on 20m!

FT8 has taught me a lot about my radio and antenna system. As an example: I was brought up believing that more power is better. Can't make a contact? Bring out the 2Kw linear, boys! FT8 has taught me to reduce my power (90w down to 50w) to complete a difficult contact.

I know FT8 is not appreciated by all, and I respect that. But, I'd rather see a newly licensed operator start out on HF using FT8 than on a handheld transceiver using 2m FM. Granted, FT8 will cost more money up front.

Thanks again for introducing me to this mode of operation.

Bill Leger





## FLARC PortableOps SIG

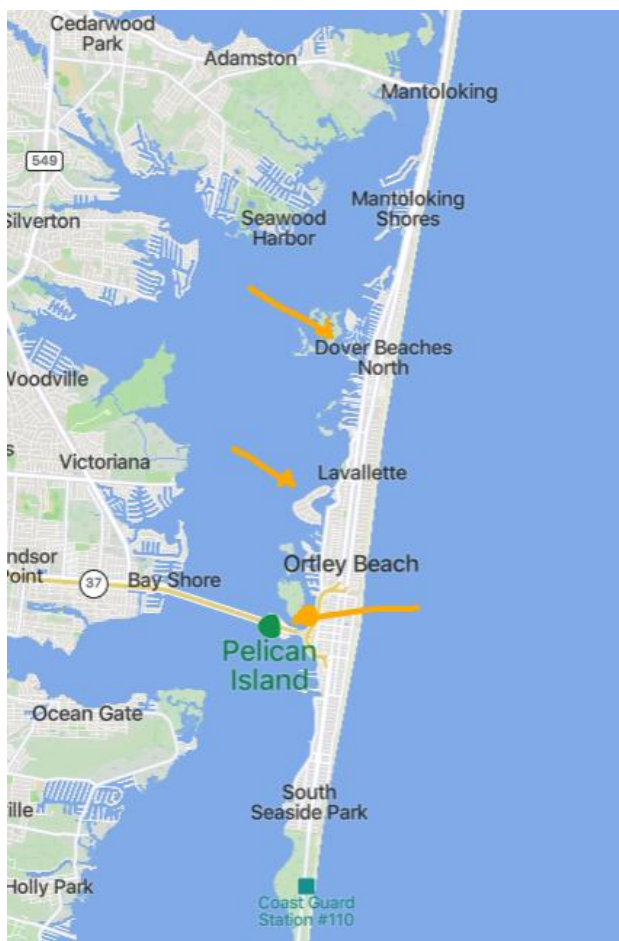
PortableOps@FairLawnARC.groups.io

This is a Special Interest Group (SIG) for members interested in portable ham radio operation such as POTA, SOTA, IOTA, LOTA, etc. The purpose of this SIG is to get outdoors and practice our operating skills from different places. We can share outing experiences, tips and work on our operating skills.

As noted in the SIG description above, the Portable Ops SIG includes a number of similar activities – but all portable and usually outdoors.

Brian N2BTD has recently been “bitten” by the IOTA (Islands on the Air) bug as well as the POTA bug, and he has sent us a report of his recent IOTA activation:

I activated 4 islands while on vacation down in Lavalette from 8/21-8/25. NJ008S Ocean County Barrier Island, NJ013S West Point Island, NJ014S Pelican Island & NJ018S Chadwick Island.



Brian says he operated out of the car, just like for a POTA activation. The only difference is that there are not as many ‘hunters’ looking to contact him.

In this case, all the islands he operated from were within a ten minute drive from his hotel.

Along with POTA, this is a great way (and excuse) to see local parks and sites while on vacation away from home, as well as winning awards for “activation” of these special areas.

Continued on next page.

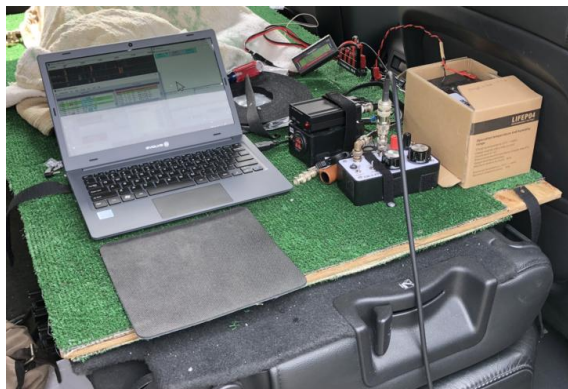


## Portable Ops SIG, continued

The contagion spreads ... Jim W2JC recently “upgraded” the 1997 Honda Civic, which he had been driving for 22 years, with a very nice 2015 Honda Touring Pilot — which definitely has a lot more room for “portable radio” stuff !

His portable / mobile radio setup in the Pilot is a “work in progress” but recently, on the return trip from Rt. 23 in Wayne, he saw the signs for Great Falls National Historical Site and – on a whim – decided to head there and do his first POTA “activation.”

So far, Jim has set up a “radio table” on the backs of the folded down 2<sup>nd</sup> row seats and has gotten a low power (4 watts!) FT8 setup working, using a QRP-Labs QDX transceiver and ZM-2 antenna tuner.



So he found some open space in the parking lot, and set up his nifty DX Engineering 5-Band Globetrotter TW-2010P-P antenna in the adjacent parking space and went on the air on 20 meters, calling CQ POTA. This resulted in 16 contacts including GA IA IN KY MN MO MS NE NJ and our own club member WA2WL, who lives just over the hill from Great Falls!



Even after 65 years of hamming, Jim says he is still amazed at how FOUR WATTS can go all around the world and be decoded and understood.

Our FLARC Portable Ops SIG is clearly the most active SIG in the club! Noel W2MSA also sent in a report of another recent activity —

We had a great time activating Wildcat Ridge WMA [Wildlife Management Area] K-8059 with my long time friend and newly retired, Tony KG2GL. This was his 3rd activation and he’s loving the POTA life style. He was so excited to be out playing radio that he was rushing through the setup – then he stopped and said to himself: I need to learn to slow it down.

My DIY [Do It Yourself] linked dipole worked great along with his Icom IC-7300. The weather called for light rain, so Tony came prepared with a pop up canopy. It felt like Field Day express.

We had a great time, laughed a lot, learned a couple of things in the process and tried out some new gear.



## Contest Corner

– Van W2DLT



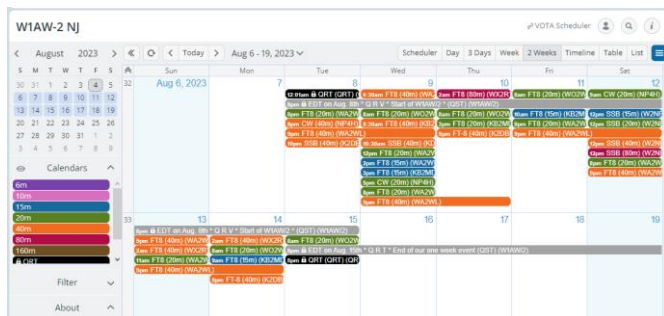
### FLARC Operation as W1AW/2

A special and unique challenge was offered to FLARC with an invite from ARRL for us to handle the “second round” of 7-day operation of the VOTA special W1AW/2 station for Northern NJ.

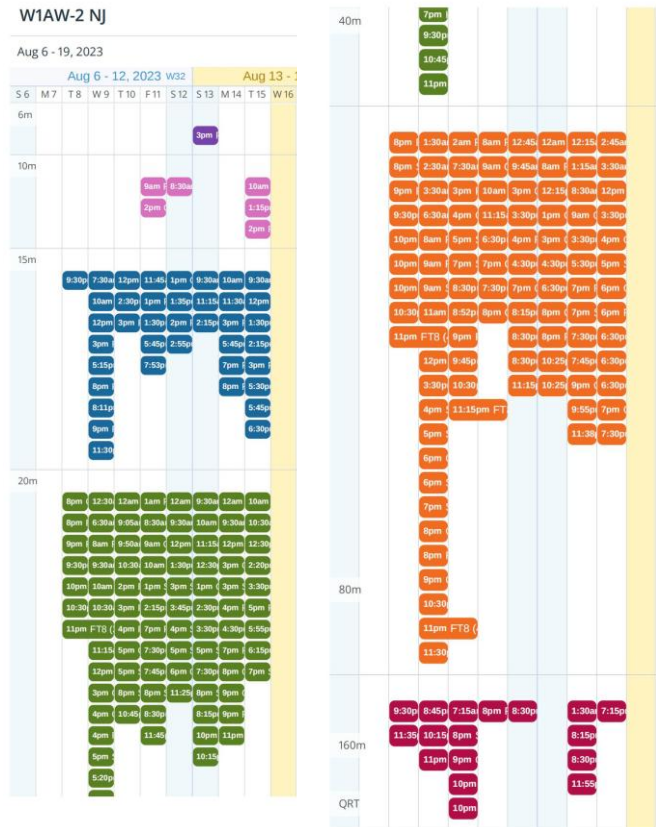
All this year, 2023, the ARRL has an on-going contest called VOTA – Volunteers On The Air – where all ARRL members who hold a volunteer position are assigned a point value, based on the position they hold ... from 5 points to over 100 points. The W1AW/# stations are ‘bonus’ ones, with each call district having two weeks of operation during the year.

23 ops answered the call and it appears that we have some of the best 24/7 coverage for the whole week of any of the /# operations. ☺

SNJ handled the first week of /2 and they, especially KE2D, were very gracious to let us use the on-line time scheduling system they had developed earlier in the year. It worked out marvelously, and allowed all our ops to pick the time, mode and band they wanted to operate – without violating the “only one transmitter per mode and band at any one time” constraint. Most of the ops operated their own home stations, but eight FLARC members had the club station on the air for several days during the week-long event.



In the next column is a chart that shows the times we had a presence on each band and mode for each day of the event. Every band was covered, though only once for six meters.



And here is the ‘bottom line’ summary —

CALL	Grid	County	Nr of Ctx @ club
K2DBK	FN21	Bergen	137
KA2YRA	FM29	Cherry Hill	85
KB2MDR	FN21	Bergen	246
KD2KLN	FN20	Bergen	23
KD2YEW	FN21	Passaic	82
KE2D	FN20	Mercer	797
KO2OK	FN21	Sussex	250
KR2H	FN20	Bergen	314
N2AAM	FN20	Bergen	66
N2BTD	FN30	Bergen	58
N2LVI	FM29	Hurlington	165
N2XW			
NP4H	FN20	Bergen	352
W2DLT	FN20	Bergen	2
W2JC	FN20	Bergen	370
W2MSA	FN20	Bergen	142 15
W2NPT	FN20	Bergen	602
W2SCT	FN30	Bergen	51
WA2WL	FN20	Bergen	455
WI2W	FN20	Passaic	87 12
WO2W	FN20	Bergen	63
WO2X	FN20	Morris	486
WX2R	FN20	Bergen	184 74

Total QSOs: 4511





For FLARC membership info and renewal/application form please visit:

[membership.FairLawnARC.org](https://membership.FairLawnARC.org)

## FLARC Dues, new and renewal, (and even donations!) can now be made on-line ...

[Please note that this is a temporary improvement while Dave KD2JIP works on a real, full-fledged web page for filling out the membership/renewal form and submitting that and payment on-line.]

Payments can be made using either PayPal or Zelle.

Here's how –

### Using PayPal —

Log into your PayPal account at

<https://www.paypal.com>

At top right, select "My PayPal"

Under Quick links, select "Send Money"

In the window showing  
Name, email or mobile number  
enter this email address:

[1947xyzabc1947@gmail.com](mailto:1947xyzabc1947@gmail.com)

Click on [ Next ]

Enter \$ amount you are sending, & in "add a note" area type in your CALL SIGN and which year (2020 or 2021) the dues are for, & any other explanation.

Click on [ Continue ]

Click on the [ Change ] button

Click on "Sending to a friend" link

CONTINUED IN NEXT COLUMN —>



Sending to a friend

No fee to use bank or balance to send to friends and family in the U.S.

You will see a summary of your transaction; if no changes are required, click on

[ Send Payment Now ]

to complete your transaction.

\$

### Using Zelle —

If you are using Zelle through your bank account, just send your dues to the following number: 201-240-9317

Don't forget to add in the note/message section your callsign and that it is for your 2020 and/or 2021 dues.

For a PDF form that can be filled in on-line, then printed and mailed with check, [CLICK HERE](#)

Or you can print this page, fill it in and mail to the address shown at the bottom.



## Fair Lawn Amateur Radio Club

Fair Lawn Recreation and Community Center  
10-10 20th Street  
Fair Lawn, N.J. 07410

### MEMBERSHIP/RENEWAL FORM

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Call \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ PO Box \_\_\_\_\_ Ste./Apt # \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Roster Published Phone # \_\_\_\_\_ Unpublished Phone # \_\_\_\_\_

Roster Published EMAIL \_\_\_\_\_ License class: \_\_\_\_\_

Check all that apply ☒ ARRL Member ? ☒ RACES Member ? ARES Member ? CERT ? VE ?

Additional Family Members (In same household) --

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Call \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Call \_\_\_\_\_

Introductory and Student Membership \$ 20 \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
(Students under the age of 18 eligible for student membership)  
(Introductory membership open to new members  
or not a member in last 7 yrs)

Associate Membership \* (No Fee)  
\* Open to Fair Lawn Residents Only. No voting rights or other privileges.

Renewal of Current Membership \$ 25 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Three Year Renewal Incentive \$ 65 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

(Single memberships only, family memberships excluded)

Additional Family Members # \_\_\_\_\_ at \$ 5 each \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Life Membership \$ 625 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Senior Life Membership (65 yrs. of age or over) \$ 250 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Equipment Fund Donation, above regular membership dues \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Total submitted \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby acknowledge the By laws and rules and regulations of the club and will abide by them as amended

Please Note: Memberships are NOT Pro-Rated. Membership is from Jan 1<sup>st</sup> to Dec. 31<sup>st</sup> of any given year unless documented otherwise.

Please make your dues check payable to the "Fair Lawn Amateur Radio Club" and remit to the following address:

**Fair Lawn ARC**  
– Attn: David KD2MOB  
10-10 20<sup>th</sup> Street  
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410



Complete this form for NEW or RENEWAL ARRL membership and give to FLARC Treasurer [David Gotlib KD2MOB] with your payment check.



## ARRL Affiliated Club Membership Application

- ☐ I am a brand-new member, or my membership lapsed for 2 or more years. My club will receive a \$15 commission.
- ☐ I am renewing (includes lapsed members of less than 2 years). My club will receive a \$5.00 commission.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Call Sign \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_

- ☐ My Family Member is Joining or Renewing: (Annually \$10 per member)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

### Your Annual Membership Dues –

Circle Your Choice

	3 Years	2 Years	1 Year
US Membership	\$140	\$95	\$49
International (Digital Only)	\$140	\$95	\$49
International (with mailed QST)	\$217	\$147	\$76
Blind	\$30	\$20	\$10
Family	\$30	\$20	\$10
Student			\$25

TOTAL \$

### Choose your print magazine –

Check One

- ☐ **QST**, ARRL's membership journal for active radio amateurs (12 monthly issues)
- ☐ **On the Air**, Beginner-to-intermediate-level help and advice (6 bimonthly issues)
- ☐ **Digital Only** (All members can access the digital versions of both magazines)

### Payment

Enclosed is my: ☐ Check ☐ Money Order ☐ Charge Request

Charge to my: ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard ☐ Amex ☐ Discover

Card Number \_\_\_\_\_ Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_

Card Holders Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Toll Free (US) 1-888-277-5289 or 860-594-0200 • ARRL, 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111-1400  
membership@arrl.org • www.arrl.org/join

## September 2023

### FLARC Business Meeting

FAIR LAWN AMATEUR RADIO CLUB

MINUTES of BUSINESS MEETING

Fair Lawn Senior Center

September 8, 2023

President Lee Smith KD2DRS called the meeting to order at 7:30 PM. At his request the members present in person rose and recited the Pledge of Allegiance.

The President then asked the Club Treasurer, Dave KD2MOB, to call a role of the officers and Trustees. The President stated that the Club's Secretary, Jim W2KNG, had an excused absence and would not be attending the meeting. The Treasurer called the following, each of whom responded as "present" :

President, Lee, KD2DRS

Treasurer, Dave, KD2MOB

Trustee, Fred, W2ABE

Trustee, Brian, KD2KLN, and

Trustee, Judith, KC2LTM

The Treasurer confirmed to the President that a quorum existed in order for the meeting to proceed and business conducted. The President then informed the meeting that he would be unable to attend the August business meeting.

The President next informed the meeting of upcoming events. The first was the POW-MIA event, Friday September 15; the second Saturday September 16 which is the NJ QSO party. The Clubhouse will be open for both those events. It was reported that the previously scheduled Fair Lawn Street Fair has been canceled.

The Treasurer then gave his report. He asked that all those who have not yet paid their 2023 dues to please do so. He reminded everyone that the Renewal Form is available in The Resonator. Upon motion duly made and seconded, the Treasurer's Report was unanimously approved.

Upon motion made and seconded, the minutes of the meeting held August 4 were approved as published in the August Resonator.

The President then asked Gene WO2W to report on the Auction Committee. Gene reported that he has distributed flyers at various events and beyond that everything was moving along well.

The President then asked for a report from the Technical Committee. Paul W2IP reported that we have received the new rotor and it will be installed tomorrow, weather permitting. The old rotor has been repaired and Paul made mention of the excellent job that was done on that by Pete W2HP.

The antenna repair will take place on September 22 by John AA1K from Delaware, weather permitting and if no other emergencies arise which would delay him. Paul noted that there has been some question raised as to why we went with John AA1K. This is because everyone else who was contacted either didn't respond or was not interested.

The antenna is usable right now; it just cannot be rotated. The control box is currently locked. In response to a question, Paul noted that he has purchased a new control plug for the new rotor and it has to be wired in. Paul also gave a brief rundown of the expenses involved with the antenna project which

## September 2023

### FLARC Business Meeting, cont'd.

include \$290 to repair the old rotor, \$850 for the new rotor, adding that we did not need a new control box since we have the Green Heron controller, and John AA1K has given an estimate of \$1,600 for approximately four hours of work by his assistant and himself, including travel. Fred KR2H made the comment that he has seen John and his son's work and they are the best in the business.

Van W2DLT asked about putting up a 10-meter antenna while John is here, but Paul replied that is not even being considered at this time. The President added that we are in the repair mode right now and that in the future we will put together a committee to review further modifications to the antenna system.

Van made the further comment that with the sunspot cycle being where it is, it would be a shame not to do something while that band is open. Paul again responded that is not in the plans at this time, but that he would like to see a 5 band antenna installed at some point.

He would also like to have a pentaplexer, allowing the ability to have up to five stations operate on one antenna at the same time; but equipment for that is not currently available from the manufacturer and Paul did not know when it might be available. There was some discussion about building what is needed, but Paul felt that was inefficient and impractical.

Jim W2JC asked why not put the triplexer we are using now on the patch panel. The reason is the triplexer is on loan from W2DLT and Paul wants to do the job once and not install a triplexer, then swap it out for a pentaplexer.

Jim W2JC then gave his report.

- As to the Web-page, the Auction flyer is now on the main webpage. A PDF version can be downloaded by clicking on it. On-line registration pages are expected to go live fairly soon.
- With respect to the Newsletter, the September issue will be re-published early next week with the September Business Meeting Minutes included.
- With respect to the Club Calendar, Jim reminded the members that the official club calendar can be accessed via the website. The calendar is a useful tool and contains all known events and information for the club. You can access it directly at <http://calendar.FairLawnARC.org>
- As to QSLs, Jim reminded members that if anyone works DX and collects paper QSL cards, they should be subscribed to the Incoming QSL Bureau. A flyer describing the bureau was passed around at the meeting. However, basically, you keep a small dollar balance on file with the Incoming Bureau. Once a quantity of incoming cards for you accumulates they will mail them to you. Details at <https://www.njdx.org>

Jim has created a step-by-step procedure to help members create a printed copy of their DXCC contacts that are confirmed on LotW, plus lines for all other countries, to make it easy to keep track of new contacts. This document has been placed in the FILES area of the DX SIG of groups.io and also in the DX channel of Slack.

Finally Jim apologized that the W1AW/2 Operating Event stats were not included in the September Resonator. Perhaps he will try to include those when he re-publishes the September Resonator. However, those who were active operators had access to the reports via the Team Slack channel. Basically, we made 607 contacts from the club station, and members made another 3904 contacts from

## September 2023

### FLARC Business Meeting, cont'd.

their home stations. All the logs were submitted to the area coordinator, and will eventually go into the VOTA scoring server at ARRL HQ

The President then read the Social Media Committee report, noting that our Facebook reach had 953 hits. The top Facebook post was FLARC Volunteers on the Air. Our Facebook followers were 711.

Dave KD2MOB then gave an update on ARES. He reminded everyone of the Wednesday night net on the club repeater.

Gene WO2W then gave a report on upcoming VE Sessions. He noted that there is only one candidate registered at the moment for the September testing. He also reminded everyone that if anyone needs anything special, or scheduling, from the Rec. Center, please give him advance notice to make arrangements so we don't look like we are always waiting to the last minute.

Fred W2ABE then gave a report of the Membership Engagement Committee, noting telephone calls that had been made. He asked that if any member had a suggestion of whom to call, please let him know. Likewise if anyone wants to volunteer to make calls, please let him know.

Brian KD2KLN then gave a report on the "Near and Far" net, held every Monday night at 8:00pm on the club's repeater.

The President then asked for any updates from the SIG Groups. Jim W2JC noted that the POTA Group has been very active, as usual.

Judith KC2LTM reported on Health and Welfare. She noted the passing of two former members of FLARC: N2MFH and K2PJC.

Fred KR2H noted that we often have walk-ins at our club station. He asked if we would have a number of membership applications readily on hand to give to these interested hams.

The President then appointed Brian KD2KLN and Judith KC2LTM to the Nominating Committee and asked them to report on nominations at the next meeting.

There being no further business upon motion duly made and seconded the meeting was adjourned at 8:20pm.

Respectfully submitted

Jim Jalil, W2KNG, Secretary

